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Muhlenberg Monthly.

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Prejudice.

BY PROF. DAVIS GARBER, A. M.

Prejudice is a bias of the mind. It is a leaning toward one side or the other of a subject springing from an undue examination. It is a strong factor in moulding opinions. It warps the judgment and blinds the eye. It enters more or less into all the opinions we form of customs, manners, laws and institutions. Our standpoint of view generally gives color to that view; and as each individual sees a different rainbow, so almost every one has his own mental view of a subject. The truth is that no propositions save those absolutely indifferent to us can be contemplated without our likings and repugnances affecting the opinions we form about them. Our excited feelings thus sometimes make us overestimate a subject and see good in it, that is really not there,—make "the wish the father of the thought";—or on the other hand make us undervalue it, and see no good in it at all. History is generally supposed to be a correct statement of facts. If we regard it as a mere narrative of events, the supposition may be correct; but the philosophy of the matter and its causes and effects as recorded, we generally find tinged with the peculiar views and tenets of the historian. Political passions, theological views, religious feelings and prejudices, sympathies with, or antipathies to certain institutions, manners and customs are large factors in forming and shaping opinions. In fact we find almost every history and biography *sui generis*. Read the Life of Napoleon by English authors, and you will find him a demon of the worst kind. Read the same by Abbott or Headley and you will not find him such a monster of cruelty, but a man of many good qualities. In Burton's History of Scotland, we find another example to our

point. "Of the character in which Wallace first became formidable, the accounts in literature are distractingly conflicting. With the chroniclers of his own country who wrote after the war of Independence, he is raised to the highest pinnacle of magnaminity and heroism. To the English contemporary chroniclers, he is a pestilent ruffian, a disturber of the peace of society, an outrager of all laws and social duties, finally, a robber—the head of one of many bands of robbers and marauders then infesting Scotland." Along with such distorted views about conspicuous persons, we have the same concerning forms of governments; as the following examples of Froude given by Spencer show: "Thucydides wrote to expose the vices of democracy; Tacitus, the historian of the Cæsars, to exhibit the hatefulness of imperialism."

The sentiment, "Our Country, Right or Wrong," is not founded on cool judgment, but on patriotic bias or prejudice. Influenced by this feeling, a nation sustains and sanctions deeds done by itself, which it condemns when done by others. Acts of cruelty and barbarism are considered right or wrong, as they are committed by one side or the other. During our late civil war, so long as our armies burned Southern towns and devastated fair fields and valleys, it was "all right"; but as soon as the Southern army burned Chambersburg, the case was quite different; it was an act of barbarity, of uncivilized warfare; but it was "all right" on the other side. Spencer says: "Every one old enough remembers the reprobation vented here when the French in Algiers dealt so cruelly with the Arabs who refused to submit,—lighting fires to the mouths of caves in which they had taken refuge; but we in England do not see a like barbarity in deeds of our own in India, such as executing a group of rebel Sepoys by fusilade and setting fire to the heap of them because they were not all dead."

We can see nothing but massacres and savage warfare in any attempt of the American Indian to resist our cruel and unjust treatment of him. In our conduct towards this unhappy race, we are somewhat like the fishwoman, who, while trying to skin an eel, swore lustily at it because it would not lie still. The English can see no reasons why the Irish should endeavor to establish their political freedom.

Political prejudice, also, largely prevails. This is specially true in our country, where the politician claims freedom of speech, of press, of everything even to lawlessness. The amount of work

done to prejudice the people is almost incredible. Platforms are generally written for that purpose. Vituperation, slander and abuse are indulged in to a fearful extent. Party feelings and prejudices are thus often excited, so that many voters believe "our man" honest, the other one a rascal. From the amount of slander and abuse heaped upon our candidates for the highest office, it must appear to foreigners, unacquainted with our mud-throwing political machinery, that the greatest rascals are nominated for the highest offices. The reply of one of the candidates in 1872 "I hardly know whether I am running for the Presidency or the penitentiary" has become a matter of history and shows that these quadrennial campaigns are volcanic outbursts of prejudice and abuse.

This prejudice is very strong in religious beliefs. This is the case among civilized and uncivilized nations. Our creed is right, others are wrong. The more closely one becomes attached to his own church, the more faults he sees in that of his neighbor, who holds not the same views. With readiness he observes everything good in the one, and with equal readiness, the bad in the other. Thus blinded, a man cannot make correct estimates of institutions and creeds. One Protestant denomination will not readily admit that another is also doing good. In like manner, a Protestant with great reluctance will admit that the Catholic Church has accomplished any good for mankind; and what of praise or favor can the Protestants expect from Catholics since the latter applauded the sentence: "The devil was the first Protestant."

The Puritans came to this country to seek a home where they might worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. Yet so bigoted and prejudiced were they that they were not willing to allow the same privilege to others, as we see in the persecutions of Roger Williams and others. "What a log for hell fire," as a Mohammedan exclaimed on seeing a corpulent Hindoo, shows the same feeling among uncivilized nations. In a more intensified form, this principle shows itself in labor-riots, iconoclasm and in the reign of the Commune in Paris.

The warfare between religion and science has in its whole course been founded mostly on prejudice and the spirit of intolerance. Men are averse to receive new truths subversive of established opinions and theories. Hence the conflict all along the

line. Father Caccini said that "geometry is of the devil" and that "mathematicians should be banished as the authors of all heresies." Copernicus escaped persecution only by death; Bruno was burned alive; Galileo was imprisoned; and Newton was anathematized for dispelling God from the universe in the discovery of the law of gravitation. But soon passions cooled down, prejudice died away, calm judgment succeeded, and truths were admitted from time to time. The Copernican theory of the solar system is adopted The wisdom and power of God are shown in the force of gravitation. Astronomy is admitted to be the noblest of the sciences,—teaching how millions of bodies, swimming through the sea of space, are held in eternal equilibrium by two great antagonistic forces. Mathematics springs not from an evil spirit; it occupies a large sector in the circle of the sciences, and is to a great extent the basis of our civilization, comfort and happiness. Chemistry is a useful science. The chronology of Geology does not conflict with the Mosaic account of the creation.

Thus, ultimately, will it be with all the sciences; for truth, whether found in nature or revelation, is from God. But so long as we test theories by our own preconceived views, so long will our opinions and statements be distorted. So long as we view a proposition either from its perihelion or aphelion, the impression will be elliptical, eccentric, not circular. Many attempts have been made to square the circle, but without perfect success; yet it has been made many-sided. So we should have a many-sided view of a subject, before we draw conclusions and attempt to give facts. The more complete and symmetrical our education, the more perfectly balanced will be our minds. We should always be guided by the manly spirit of the old adage: "Plato is my friend, but truth is more my friend."

The demand for napkin rings of wood at Walter Scott's home, Abbottsford, is proving a great drain on the forests of Maine.

A droll story about Dickens states that the novelist was prevailed upon once to assist at a spiritualistic seance. When the opportunity was afforded, Mr. Dickens asked that the spirit of Lindley Murray, the classic grammarian, be in attendance. A ghostly manifestation did, sure enough, presently appear. "Are you Lindley Murray?" asked Dickens. A deep bass voice solemnly responded: "I are."

"By The Way!"

A VACATION DAY'S REVERIE.

BY REV. CHARLES L. FRY, '78.

Perhaps there is no characteristic of both sculpture and painting more distinctive of the present age than their varied and persistent strainings to portray ideal manhood in "modern dress"; unless it be the decided conclusion they have consequently come to, that it "can't be done." Dignity dare not be harnessed in tight-fitting (to say nothing of dudish) clothes, if it would look dignified. True our Occidental garb very likely is only the Oriental, modified to suit the climatic difference. The shawl which in hot countries would be thrown over the shoulders merely for ornament, in colder atmosphere would naturally be drawn up tighter around the body for warmth. This, however, would impede the free action of the arms; which difficulty could best be remedied by cutting a slit for each arm to protrude through; and this would ultimately develop into the modern sleeve and waistcoat.

Nevertheless, the external apparel of a man, especially one in the learned professions, dare not be regulated, in any highly civilized land, solely by utility. Think of Aristotle, for instance, or any of the ancient philosophers, disrobed of his flowing toga with its venerable, ample folds, and squeezed into the short coat and tight pants which many of his modern successors wear, even in discharging their official duties! Then wonder, if you can, to hear it questioned whether "our age has not lost much of the respect which antiquity showed to the learned professions." Be surprised, if you can, that the judges of our supreme courts, and indeed of all our courts, are being strongly urged to adopt some impressive "robe" of office; or that the clerical "gown" is daily growing in favor among all ecclesiastical denominations. Among the Jews even the very colors of the garments worn had a universally-recognized religious significance. After all, therefore, fashion in men's dress is not wholly arbitrary and senseless. It may minister to the highest and holiest, as well as pander to the lowest and basest, conceptions and feelings of the mind and heart.

How about "female" apparel, do you ask? What essayist does not turn pale at the very mention of the word! Nevertheless,

since the topic has been suggested, we may as well turn and face it squarely. Nor, if you insist on "beginning by defining," is there any use in trying to disguise the fact that modern American female apparel is one of the very prime factors of modern American civilization. And this tremendous truth remains true, even keeping entirely out of view the whole physiological and sanitary phase of the subject; not because it is not argumentatively weighty and vitally important, but because medical journals and indeed all sorts of periodicals everywhere are busily occupied with it, and have its length and breadth and depth and height, as pertaining both to ourselves and to our posterity, pretty thoroughly computed.

Confining ourselves to the moral aspect, it is not hard to see what lengthy and powerful verbal stress might be laid on the lure, in "dress," among the masses, to entice from the home into the streets or public resorts, to see and to be seen; diminishing home attachment; and unfitting the inclinations and affections for high pursuits.

Or, politically, considering Americanism as meaning the obviation of "class-distinctions," the modern American female apparel certainly is a prime factor in bringing this about. Dress fashions in the New World are not set, as in the Old, by any princess or queen. It is true, a case has been recently quoted of a prominent lady in one of the highest circles of New York society introducing some novel style of neck-wear on a certain evening, which was quite prevalently worn the very next evening in Brooklyn at an *elite* reception, and three days later by Philadelphians. But this was very exceptional. American patterns of dress goods do not originate in any circles of American "society," high or low. Every large manufactory of fabrics has its own specially salaried "designers" of styles; artists who continually rack their brains to invent some new varieties of figure or color. A few samples of each of these are then immediately distributed throughout the market to test the popular fancy. Those that attract no attention or are received with indifferent favor—away with them! Those that please,—put on full steam and manufacture, day and night. "Those that please"! Please whom? Please the million; not any select few. Here is where the breaking of class distinctions comes in. The servant girl gets her dress cut from the same piece as her mistress. And you may laugh at it

if you will, but this tendency to so-called "equality," and hence general "insubordination," on the part of domestic servants, is becoming one of the main springs of the deterioration of our American home life; and this home-deterioration, in turn, a tremendous factor in our history and ethnology. Among European people, however, the servant-girl question assumes no such giant proportions. For instance, the prize offered by the German Empress to all domestics who had lived forty years in the same family, found quite a host of recipients. Not that this necessarily means that only a monarchical prescription of station and apparel can remedy the abuse of the evils of our republican, "all men are equal" spirit, or prevent the tendency to equality, which we Americans of course approve and cherish, from being a tendency to insubordination. We have too much faith in the potency of Christian education, to make so wild a jump at baneful conclusions. Nevertheless, the arm of Christian education is the only one in the world that is strong enough to grapple with the greatest problem. And by the way, whilst the much-talked-of "training schools for servants" are in process of being founded, our existing colleges might well give a slice of attention to training good masters and good mistresses, for they are about as scarce as good servants.

Every Day Opportunities.

Text books play an important part in the general make up of a college course. And yet they are not so important as to prevent other matters from having a very large influence in making a collegian's life what it should be, a time of mental and moral growth. It is a most pernicious idea to suppose that mere familiarity with the facts, dates and theories of books entitles any one to the distinction of being known as a cultured man. It might be perfectly correct if education was a stuffing and not a gradual formation process; a process affecting the aims, methods of thought and character of the student. Because it is the latter and not the former, we believe that to a well improved college course much more is necessary than regularity at recitations and an implicit reverence for and devotion to text books and monkish routine work. The true student enjoys privileges and reaps ad-

vantages from his surroundings that the mere reciter knows nothing of, or knows only to despise.

The fact is that a certain extra educational process goes on in the receptive learner parallel with, or it may be in default of, that produced by regular lectures or well thumbed text books. He, who appreciates this in time and tends to his use the splendid opportunities here afforded him, will find his whole course developing the broad versatility that is characteristic of the educated gentleman.

The first advantage a student has apart from the curriculum, is his admirable opportunity to study human nature. The big outside world is all within the college walls in miniature. The only difference is that here one has in the rough—be it purity or pollution, honesty or hypocrisy, kindliness or kussedness, the divinity or deviltry of human character—what outside will be found to be the finished though oft disguised product. If "the proper study of mankind is man"—and Pope says it is—surely no field of investigation offers half the returns that diligent investigation and critical study of student character will give. The men they best know in life, old graduates will affirm, both as to their weaknesses and strength are those with whom college duties threw them in daily contact. One may leave college a very wise man and prove an utter failure, another with less brains, if he be "knowing," will with equal chances be successful.

Again the opportunity to handle and make one's self familiar with many books is above price. We are influenced by dead men almost more than by the living. 'Tis a grand thing, therefore, to cultivate a large and ever-widening circle of these silent but mighty friends through their writings. To be a librarian of college or society should be the highest ambition of any student, if for no other reason than because he is thus privileged to spend hours in an atmosphere charged with the latent electricity of intellect. He who is miserly of time ought to read fifty volumes of standard works every year of his college life. This, of course, if he is unhampered with the silly notion of our prosy forefathers that he must spend his days and nights with Addison. If mere style is to be cultivated, the chaste beauty of Hawthorne or the graceful dignity of Macaulay are infinitely to be preferred to the pedantic elegance of any earlier writer. Devour every wholesome thing that comes to hand, being only watchful that an ample

back bone of history and biography gives symmetry and strength to the body of your reading. If a whole college course has developed nothing in the student but a reading habit, it has been well spent.

He who becomes an ardent society (literary) man bids fair to take with him from college qualifications for usefulness in the world that will be invaluable. The insight into political methods that a canvass for members affords him; the knowledge of parliamentary forms which he gradually acquires; and the ease and self-possession that come in the discharge of society duties are all of the utmost practical worth. But above all, both for mental discipline and direct personal satisfaction, the debate should be held in peculiar honor. The quick thrust, the skillful parry in these intellectual duals require the highest form of mental activity. Keenness to detect the salient points of a controversy and the ability to logically defend a position once taken are gifts that can be best cultivated in the society hall. It is impossible to undertake any project that is far-reaching in its operations amid the stimulating presence of equals. This is so necessary now that a college graduate deficient in this accomplishment, has but poorly fulfilled his mission. Everything has to be debated and proved in modern times. Mere assertion from any source, not excepting the inspired Word, weighs but little. In fact, every man must prove his right to be in the world, argue his way through it, and often, as we have seen in some lately deceased literary men, appoint some one by will to defend and vindicate his character after he is gone.

These are but a few of the every-day opportunities of a student for mental improvement. We may speak of others again.

AL. UNINUS.

"How did you like the doctor's sermon?" said one to his companion, as they were walking home from church.

"First rate. I *always* liked that sermon."

A Vassar girl writes home: "I haven't seen a man in a month. We were out taking a 'constitutional' on Saturday, and came across a scare-crow in a cornfield. All the girls ran for it at once, and I only managed to secure a part of the skirts of his coat. Still, it was something."

Adam is No More.

BY S. N. POTTEIGER, '86.

Adam Rau, like the Chinaman and our vacation, has gone. No longer will the rooms resound with his eloquence and the halls tinkle with the sound of his dusting-pan. During our two months' absence Adam, in the popular base-ball vernacular of the day, has been "released." He says he has "resigned," and thinks he should know, but then there are a few things that Adam, in enlightening his mind, failed to include; and if this college ever founds a public library (?) it will doubtless be composed of books containing these few things exclusively.

The truth of the matter is Adam was discharged for attempting to charge the trifling sum of five cents for retaining the hat and umbrella of the Chief of trustees during the alumni banquet. The Chief thought the charge was too extravagant and as a result Adam is minus the five cents and his position.

But Adam's was a great mind,—in *his* mind,—he meditated, he reasoned, he argued and he swept.

'Twas cruel for him to make his exit before the political campaign had passed. Politics was his weak point, or indeed his *day* point, for he was always ready to discuss politics and disgus—t his opponents. What Adam did not know about politics was worth knowing.

We shall all miss him when he is gone—our water often missed him when he was here—for in many respects he was a clever fellow, and as janitor he "took the cake," or, to use more elegant language, he "absorbed the pastry."

Adam's successor is Depew Ueberroth, and if a combat should occur between the two, and if there is anything in a name, Adam will be knocked out in the first round. Adam says if they do meet, he will give his opponent no quarter. But then this is not surprising, for Adam has never been known to have given anyone even a dime.

It is difficult to ascertain whither Adam has gone. Some say he has gone to the sea-shore to swell the tide; others that he has accepted a position to furnish the propelling power for a sailing-vessel; but he has doubtless gone to be a janitor. At all events Adam "is left" or has left, and still this mundane sphere continues to rotate.

THE END.

September 4th.

Hurrah! The campus all astir!
Lifeless till yesterday!
Commencement past? Not much! No, sir.
Ten months the other way.

E'en Seniors here! Sure not because
They'd boost their store of knowledge;
But simply—don't you see? Why, laws!
To give tone to the college.

The Juniors have left their pranks
And come for the campaign;
They'll let books go, and join the ranks
For Cleveland or for Blaine.

The Sophs have come with woeful face
To study in their classes,
And opportunities embrace
Instead of country lasses.

The Freshies, green as grass, are here;
Initiation's foes;
Their homes they left with many a tear
To undergo these woes.

The Janitor, oh! where is he?
In "politician's pickel."
He caused A. Rau with the Boss Trustee
About a paltry nickel.

Welcome to Muhlenberg! we say
To all who have returned;
Knowledge acquire, and homage pay
To all the great and learned.

And whilst with wisdom you're endued,
Our MONTHLY do not slight,
But your subscriptions have renewed,
And for its columns write.

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Editorials.

THE MUHLENBERG MONTHLY has completed its first annual course through college journalism and returned safe into port needing some repairs before again unfurling its sails to the breeze. Its brave, hardy crew experienced considerable difficulty in launching forth and contrary winds set in shortly after its departure. But gallantly it braved the storm and came forth from the trying ordeal unscathed. As it was desirable that its material should be of the firmest texture and, at the same time, present a pleasing appearance to the eye by being ornamented with various colors harmoniously blended, so has our MONTHLY endeavored to combine the two qualities of strength and beauty by presenting to its readers articles containing sufficient, solid substance clothed in choice words and pleasing phrases. But for those who do not consider the office of a monthly to consist merely in lengthy articles, even on practical subjects, but who think that the witty and ludicrous should be likewise represented

in its columns, we have added College Locals and Personals which, we think, will answer that purpose.

Under the most favorable circumstances, our brave ship left the harbor, with a clear sky o'erhead, a brisk breeze filling its sails and speeding it onward, causing it to dash forth the sparkling spray with spirited stroke, as though its greatest delight consisted in raising it aloft 'twixt earth and sky. No mere "drifting with the tide" here sufficed but steady, straightforward progress was the aim to which we aspired. As we advanced, the waters continually widened and deepened, nor were we the first to traverse the mighty main or sound its depths. All along our course were many others encountered, engaged in a similar enterprise. Most of these were massive monsters, time-tried, weather-worn and storm-scarred, apparently capable by one blow of hostile criticism of consigning us all to a watery grave. But our Exchanges had no such evil intent, remembering the time when they were in a similar condition. They desired no pretext on the strength of which they might thus disastrously exercise their power, which might serve as a warning to all other Monthlies to beware of committing a like crime and to stand in very terror at their approach. On the contrary, noticing our weakness and ignorance in piloting ourselves clear of all other vessels, they greatly aided us by steering out of their own course so that no accident might befall us. Nor did their generous assistance cease here. Every word of encouragement and counsel, every good suggestion, every timely warning, every friendly recognition, which they so willingly gave us, were favorable winds propelling us onward toward the haven sought for. Accept our hearty thanks, fellow editors, for these tokens of your good will. May these fraternal feelings continue, assured that, if in our infancy and consequent weakness, we can be of any service, it shall most cheerfully be rendered.

WITH this number, Vol. II. of the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY begins. Likewise our term as editors commences. The MONTHLY has continually been on the progressive, and owing to our little experience in journalism, we feel that only by hard labor on our own part together with the hearty co-operation of students, alumni and faculty, can we bring the journal to the reader's ideal. Much success, indeed, lies in the editors themselves, yet

nearly the first half of each MONTHLY is altogether dependent upon outside contributions. These contributions are generally obtained by asking different members of our alumni and, owing to a great many refusals, there is frequently a scarcity of articles. While it is our desire to ask, in time, each of the alumni to furnish us with an article for the MONTHLY, still let those who have contributed already, as well as those who may not yet have been personally invited, not think that voluntary contributions will not be properly inserted in the journal by the editors. Inasmuch as they can avail themselves of the opportunity of choosing their subjects, it often happens that the editors are obliged to make special selections for a journal and, hence the necessity of a plurality of articles. Heretofore the columns of the MONTHLY were open only to students, alumni and faculty, but during our term of office we extend a cordial invitation to all subscribers and friends of the journal to contribute liberally to its pages. With such a co-operation, we feel assured that our work will be pleasant, and the MONTHLY be numbered among the leading college journals.

REV. R. HILL, for many years the pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, of this city, has resigned his charge and accepted the agency of the new Seminary building to be located in Philadelphia. We congratulate Rev. Hill on his promotion, inasmuch as we understand that his salary will be $2000 a year, and, at the same time, express the hope that, in their choice of his successor, St. John's congregation will consider the needs of the college, most of whose students worship there. Many of our future clergymen will be graduates of Muhlenberg, and hence it is of the utmost importance that their pastor should both mingle with the students and, by his stirring sermons, encourage those who have decided to join the ranks of God's ministers and incite the wavering and undecided to consider the holy office properly. In this way, the college will be greatly benefitted and the number of clergymen increased.

ON Thursday, Sept. 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M., the college formally opened with the usual chapel exercises and an address by Rev. G. F. Spieker on "Liberal Culture." All the students and faculty, as well as some visiting clergymen and trustees, were present. The address was entertaining, interesting

and appreciated by all. Rev. Spieker dwelled particularly upon the necessity for college students to gather as much general information as possible. After the speaker had concluded, President Sadtler announced that hereafter the usual chapel hour would be 8.30 A. M. (Sundays at 7.45 A. M.) instead of 7.40 A. M., and that the forenoon recitations consecutively follow each other, beginning at 8.45 A. M., immediately after chapel exercises. This change meets the approval of the students and gives those who go home over Sunday, an opportunity to return in time for the first recitation on Monday morning. The tutorship is also abolished, and two proctors, one from the Senior class and one from the Junior, are appointed instead. Their duty is to call the roll in chapel, visit the students' rooms in the evening and at the close of the week report all absentees to the President. The preparatory department has no longer any connections with the college. Professors Dieter and Ettinger have charge of it, and under their control, no doubt, it will meet with success. A new roof was put on the college and the halls whitewashed, so that, in general, the building has a neat appearance. We hope that our new janitor will try and keep the building in good order, so as to make it more attractive than it occasionally was during the past year.

Commencement Notes.

The Commencement exercises were of a very interesting character and were witnessed by a large number of alumni and friends of the institution. Lack of space and the long intervention of time since their occurrence forbid any details, and, hence, a mere statement of the events of the week with a few brief comments will have to suffice.

After much anxiety as to whether the Freshmen were physically able to have a book-burning, they at length, on the 19th of June, at 11 o'clock P. M., made their appearance on the back college campus. Owing to a mock fire some time previous to their arrival, the students were all aroused from their slumbers and greeted them with general confusion. The exercises in general were good and reflected credit upon the class. Shortly after midnight the campus was cleared by all except a few dozen students who amused themselves by keeping the fire burning

until the president of the college interfered. As a general rule, when the boys see the small lantern under the coat, they flee without inquiring as to the strength of the attacking party; but, on this occasion, they held their ground until news came to their camp that the Dr. was every minute expecting re-enforcements when they fled to their rooms and everything was quiet for the night.

Friday, June 20th, 8 P. M. — With electric lights blazing, Ruhe's orchestra rendering their choicest selections, fans waving, seats crowded and benches crashing, the Seniors mounted the rostrum and commenced their Class Day exercises. Although too lengthy, still there were some praiseworthy features noticeable. Among these was the discontinuance of the frequent repetition of the word "beer," which has heretofore figured so prominently at Class Day to the disgust of the audience. These exercises have since been published in full in pamphlet form and been distributed by the class among their individual friends. The MONTHLY acknowledges with thanks the receipt of one of them from one of their members.

Sunday, June 22d, 7.30 P. M.—Before a large and intelligent audience assembled in St. John's Lutheran Church, Dr. Sadtler preached his baccalaureate sermon, based on Gen. 2; 7: "*Man became a living soul.*" His discourse was an able one, abounding in rich thought and evidencing careful research and study.

Tuesday, June 24th, 8 P. M.—Prof. Edmund J. James, Ph. D., of the University of Pa., delivered an interesting and instructive lecture before the literary societies on "The Life and Work of the Man of Blood and Iron." Although the committee, appointed to secure the services of a speaker, experienced considerable difficulty in so doing, they now feel amply repaid for all trouble and congratulate themselves on their complete success. Owing to the Allentown High School re-union, which occurred on the same evening, the attendance on the part of the citizens of Allentown was rather limited.

Wednesday, June 25th, 9 A. M.—The Junior Oratorical Contest was held in the Academy of Music, and was, on the whole, all that could be desired. Everybody was there with all his friends. The rain in the morning delayed the procession somewhat, but the new silk hats faced the storm without flinching. The whole class spoke, thirteen in number, which made the ex-

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ercises rather too long. We believe that if about half a dozen of the best speakers of a class were selected to compete for the prize, the exercises could be greatly improved. It would limit them to probably an hour and a half, which would be plenty long enough for an audience to fully appreciate them. It would also claim the presence of those, during the whole exercises, who otherwise come only to hear a few select friends, on the plea that three hours' quiet sitting is too tiresome, and hence would avoid a great deal of noise and confusion on the part of those who are continually streaming in and out during the intervals of the speakers. After the exercises were over, many conjectures were made as to who should have the honor of being the best speaker.

Wednesday, June 25th, 8 P. M.—In the midst of a heavy rain storm, a fair-sized audience assembled to hear the address before the Alumni, which was delivered by Rev. W. A. Passavant, Jr., '75, on "Some Mistakes That Spoil Scholarship." During some parts of the address, the storm became so severe, and the noise produced by it so great, that the speaker could with difficulty be heard. The lecture was a very good one, and none regretted that they had ventured out in the storm to hear it.

Immediately after the lecture, the usual alumni banquet was given by the ladies of Allentown in the college chapel. Quite a large number were assembled to engage in social intercourse, listen to the toasts, partake of the delicacies, under whose weight the various tables groaned, and enjoy the orchestral music and the weird harmony of the pattering rain. About midnight the guests began to wade their watery way, as over the flooded pavements the ladies were escorted homeward,

Thursday, June 26th, 9 A. M.—Owing to the continuance of the rain, the usual procession was dispensed with. Shortly after the exercises had commenced, however, the rain ceased, rendering the atmosphere cool and clear. The speakers all acquitted themselves creditably and the applause, which followed each, was hearty and well-merited. Although the class consisted of nineteen members, all of whom spoke, still the exercises were not too greatly prolonged. After the valedictory had been delivered, Dr. Sadtler awarded the oratorical prize, consisting of $25, to Frank F. Fry; the mineralogical prize, consisting of $10, to Daniel E. Brunner; the botanical prize, consisting of $10, to George P. Stem, with honorable mention of Stanley Krebs and

Elmer P. Kohler; and the German prizes to Elmer F. Krauss and Samuel G. Weiskotten, the former of whom received Schiller's Works, and the latter, Redenbacher's "Welt Geschichte." Thus ended Muhlenberg's seventeenth commencement, which, on the whole, passed off very successfully.

Our Alumni.

THE ALUMNI ADDRESS.—This year the alumni were again blessed with a rainy evening for their address and sociable. The only difference between this year and last, if any, was that the rain was more moist. It was a very wet rain. This accounts for the somewhat poor audience which greeted the orator in the Academy of Music. After music by the Eureka Orchestra, and prayer by Rev. Wampole, of Freeburg, Rev. William A. Passavant, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Class of '75, was introduced and addressed those brave enough to face the rain on "Some Mistakes that Spoil Scholarship." Though over four hundred colleges annually send out ten thousand graduates, "but only a small percentage of this army exert their full power in life." This state of affairs the speaker attributed to the mistakes which spoil scholarship. Among these are poorly-equipped institutions, the admission of child-scholars, the idea of graduates that their education is completed, early marriage on the part of alumni, and the idea that individual work counts but little in this world. This gives a mere hint as to the topics treated. Whilst we did not agree with all the sentiments of the speaker, his address was excellent, full of sound sense, and delivered in a pleasing manner. The good judgment of the Alumni Association has thus far been shown by their excellent choice of speakers. Let them continue to honor themselves and their Alma Mater.

THE ALUMNI SOCIABLE.—After the address the alumni and their friends held their annual sociable in the college chapel. To say that the ladies of Allentown had a hand in it is sufficient proof of its success. Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, '70, presided; Rev. Charles L. Fry, '78, responded to "Our Professional Alumni;" William P. Snyder, Esq., '72, to "The Friends of the Alumni." With such speeches, together with the music of the Eureka Orchestra, the good things provided by the ladies and, above all, the ladies themselves, who could not have a good time?

'69. Rev. Prof. R. F. Weidner spent his vacation in Europe, especially in Norway and Sweden.

'72. William P. Snyder, Esq., is making Blaine and Logan speeches.

'73. Rev. John A. Bauman, Professor in Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peters, Minn., has been chosen to deliver the alumni address next year.

'73. We were pleased to see Prof. George G. Kunkle at Muhlenberg during the commencement season.

'73. Oscar Meyer at present is in the slate business.

'73. Rev. John Nicum, of Syracuse, N. Y., has published a book on law and churches in New York. It is the outgrowth of difficulties in his church.

'74. Rev. James L. Becker, of Sellersville, Pa., was present at the opening of the new collegiate year.

'74. We were very glad to get a shake of Edgar D. Shimer's hand in the past week. During vacation he conducted a private summer school at Lake Oneida, N. Y.

'75. Dr. W. S. Berlin is a candidate for Coroner on the Democratic side of the political house.

'76. Chas. F. Camp, Esq., we understand, is in the jewelry business at Milton, Pa.

'77. Rev. M. L. Zweizig "did" commencement.

'78. Oliver G. J. Schaadt is professor of Ancient and Modern Languages in Germantown Academy, Philadelphia.

'79. For the first time in a number of years, Rev. Julius Knapp attended commencement.

'79. Frank M. Trexler, Esq., is very busy attending to his clients.

'80. Ben Sadtler has returned from Germany and has gone to Colorado.

'81. Angstadt, Holloway, Kuntz, McCreary, Mahn, Miller, Sandt and Uhrich became Masters of Arts last commencement.

'81. On Thursday of commencement week, Rev. C. L. Holloway was married to Miss Annie Fenstermacher by Rev. G. F. Spieker. After an extensive trip they went to their home, Richmond, Ohio.

'81. On the same day Rev. Joseph W. Mahn was married to Miss Sadie Horne, daughter of Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne.

'81. It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of our highly esteemed fellow-alumnus, W. F. Kistler. He was drowned in Texas, while trying to ford the Rio Grande. We greatly mourn his loss.

'82. S. C. Schmucker has been elected teacher of Natural Sciences in the Reading High School. He received the degree B. S. at last commencement.

'83. W. A. Sadtler has again gone to Watertown, Wis., as English instructor in the Northwestern University.

Exchanges.

Most of our exchanges, we notice, issue a July number instead of a September one, thereby being enabled to publish all Commencement news whilst it is still fresh in the minds of all, and not necessitating any vacation work on the part of the editors in order to have a September number out on time. This is, certainly, a wise plan in every aspect, and we would urge our literary societies to consider the advisability of a change in this direction. Of course, our friends must not expect us to be perfect in everything yet. As we grow in years, we expect to increase in wisdom and experience. Still it is altogether proper and necessary for us to be always watchful so that we may ascertain wherein we can best improve.

Among the large number of college journals before us, our eyes first rest on the Pennsylvania College *Monthly*. In neatness and attractiveness of appearance, it is difficult to be excelled. Its articles are good and its editorials spicy and suggestive. We copy one of the latter on "Exchange Criticism," which is especially worthy of comment. It says: "Gradually the ranks of those college magazines that have either dropped the exchange department entirely, or have changed it from flippant criticism to extracts on college news, are receiving new recruits. The nonsense of the average exchange criticism is becoming more and more widely recognized, and the number of papers that waste their space on it is yearly becoming less. This is an improvement that we are gratified to notice, and we hope the time is near

when the work of the "exchange editor" as now understood will be unknown. There is not a paper that comes to our table that would not be all the better, if it would use for something else the space usually given to the criticism (so called) of exchanges. Let that department be dropped or so modified that it will be of some value."

The College Student, of Franklin and Marshall College, came bustling in during the hot weather of July. We were particularly pleased with the full and accurate account of the Commencement exercises which reflect credit not only upon the participants, but also upon the College itself. We took special delight in reading Col. McClure's address on "College Dreams." The sight of his name pictured him, in imagination, before our own students, where, in reality, he stood but a year ago. He is always plain, practical, and intensely interesting. The editorials are ably written, conveying a tint of sadness which usually touches the hearts of those, who are about to have their classmates scattered, never to meet again. The local and personal editors have their columns likewise choicely filled.

June brought forth the *University Magazine* in good time. Its columns are very extensive and reach almost every department of student life. The editorials are interesting and full of delightful wit. A short outline of 84's class day exercises is given, which is quite an amusing article of the journal, especially President Smith's opening address. We can not altogether believe that the ladies have such an embarrassing effect upon the students as the speaker would like to make them believe, though we know that their charming smiles often picture a pretty innocent blush upon the young speaker's countenance. The medical notes are brief and to the point. The article on "Exchanges" contains much valuable information and shows that the exchange editor has given it his careful consideration.

Co-education is being introduced into Dickinson College.

Of the 365 colleges and universities in the United States, about 150 publish papers which range from dailies to monthlies.

Rev. H. W. McKnight, D. D., of Hagerstown, Md., has accepted the presidency of Pennsylvania College, Dr. Valentine having resigned. He entered upon his duties at the opening of this session.

College Locals.

—A.

—Hot.

—Welcome.

—Faculty up.

—Vacation has vacated.

—Junior dignity—mustaches.

—How wise these Sophomores are.

—Subscriptions for the MONTHLY gladly received.

—Tutorship has been abolished but Proctorship instituted.

—The Juniors and Sophs. are somewhat downhearted because they have no new men to initiate into the mysteries of their ranks.

—The Class of '84, desirous of immortalizing their beautiful (?) countenances, have hung their picture in the Chapel of their Alma Mater.

—What makes the married man of '87 feel so home-sick this session? If it is not on account of his little son at home, the problem remains to be solved.

—The classes in college number as follows: Senior, 13 members; Junior, 18; Sophomore, 17; Freshman, 14. This makes a total of 62 students for the present.

—All are anticipating a glorious collegiate year, because Rev. Spicker, in his address, stated that Nature had impressed a glorious smile on the countenances of his listeners.

—The freshest man of last year's Freshman class, unaware that he was a Soph., fearing a repetition of what happened to him last year, procured a fine revolver on the day before the opening.

—We were highly delighted to greet the presence of so many of the new alumni in the ushering in of the new collegiate year. Boys, don't forget your Alma Mater. She extends a cordial welcome.

—The Franklin Reading Society was reorganized on Sept. 5th. There were many present, who exhibited their enthusiasm for sustaining this valuable organization. The officers elect for the ensuing year are: Pres., F. F. Fry; Vice Pres., J. H. Waidelich; Treas., Prof. D. Garber; Sec., Prof. M. H. Richards; Curators, Wm. Weicksel and N. F. Schmidt.

—Adam and Eve received permission to migrate, but they didn't get beyond the city limits. Their paradise and its duties are now under the control of Dephew Ueberroth and his better half, who immigrated during vacation.

—The members of the Francke Missionary Society have not as yet held a meeting since their return. Their missionary (?) work, during vacation, seems to have exhausted their interest for the present, but the society is expected to be in a blooming condition before long.

—The promised repairs of the College did not meet the expectations of the students. We would kindly advise them, however, to take into consideration that the Trustees are mostly Reverends, who prefer to have the heart, i. e., the inside perfect, regardless of outside appearances.

—During the opening exercises, the sweet, low voice of the organ harmonized so wonderfully with that of the organist, that it created quite a sensation. The students were so enchanted by the duet, that they remained silent until the last line was reached, when all broke forth with their musical inspirations.

—The names of those who have been admitted to college as Freshmen are as follows: W. F. Bond, Chas. D. Clauss, Clinton Fetter, George Gebert, D. G. Gerberich, J. Willis Hassler, A. W. Kistler, J. F. Lambert, Ralph Metzger, John H. Baker, Edward F. Ritter, A. Sadtler, O. S. Scheirer and John M. Wenrich.

—The Preps. are banished from College. The place of their banishment is Prepdom, which has been handsomely fixed up for the accommodation of many, who desire to flee from the bounds of ignorance, and to prepare for the kingdom of Wisdom. The government reins are in the hands of Profs. George T. Ettinger and E. S. Dieter, who are able to conduct their band safely, and protect them from all encroachments.

—The College Base Ball Club was reorganized on the 8th inst. The members have already taken possession of the back campus, where they will entertain the public with harmonical vociferations and atheletic performances. The officers elect are: Captain and manager, D. E. Brunner; assistant captain, J. G. Sadtler; catcher, F. E. Lewis; pitcher, J. J. Snyder; short-stop, D. E. Brunner; 1b., E. T. Kretschmann; 2b., J. G. Sadtler; 3b., F. M. Fox; l. f., E. F. Keever; c. f., W. W. Kramlich; r. f., J. W. Richards.

—The leader of last year's Glee Club is somewhat reluctant in effecting a reorganization. The new college regulations seem to be the chief cause, for, having the college at heart, he is afraid that all would pack up and go, as soon as the club would strike up the ever-favorite song, "Home, Sweet Home."

—When the first meeting of the Sophs. with the Latin Professor took place, the latter was greatly surprised to behold so many sheep-skin covered books. Not thinking it profitable to see too much sheep-skin at too early a period, he gently remarked that more would be demanded from those who handle the diplomatic material. This produced quite a stir, for all stirred around lively to find out whether they could procure different covers.

—Although the Seniors received no additional members to their class, they all seem to be in a happy mood, and busily engaged in making preparations for their grand mineralogical tour. They intend to start out on the 22d inst., going first to Easton, Pa., thence visiting the following places in order: Phillipsburg, N. J., High Bridge, Chester, Dover, Bound Brook, Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., where they will visit the Electrical Exhibition to electrify their minds. If they are successful in this, all will return home on the 27th inst., so as to be prepared to make suitable offerings on the following day. We extend them our best wishes and hope that success will crown their efforts.

College Personals.

FACULTY.

Dr. Wackernagel spent his vacation in his study.

Dr. Sadtler and family spent a portion of the Summer down South.

Profs. Seip and Garber recently visited Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Prof. Richards experimented with the hook and line in one of the northern county streams.

COLLEGE.

'85. Chas. C. B—— went and saw, but came back again to conquer.

'85. Dan. E. B—— has still some room left in his shell-boat for Butler('s.)

'85. Frank F. Fry, with his "Powder and Ball," successfully carried away his audience as well as the Junior prize.

'85. Wm. C. F. H—— did not dare to look to his *right* on Junior day for fear that (s) he would have to smile.

'85. Elmer E. J—— had a pleasant time with the Nebraska cow-boys during vacation.

'85. Robert B. L—— has a Sunday-school speech in *prospectu*. Look out, boys!

'85. Wilson K. M——, having somehow forgotten the Senior post of honor, accidentally occupied a "Prep" seat on his first appearance in chapel.

'85. Wm. W——, our *modestus* proctor, at present measures six feet, two inches, meanwhile balancing a dead weight of 210 lbs.—more or less. (?)

'86. Forrest M. F—— did a noble work by helping each one of about a dozen individuals to a new Bible.

'86. Charley W. J——, one of the bright *lights* of the class, has returned in his usual good spirits.

'86. Sam. J. K—— is in favor of another Arctic expedition with the understanding that some of the *live stock* of our college would be taken along.

'86. Elmer P. Kohler gazed upon the botanical prize at a distance—honorable mention.

'86. Ernest T. K—— in fact seems to have grown a little taller during vacation.

'86. Fred. E. Lewis has left college and is now reading law with R. E. Wright & Sons. May success attend him in his new field of labor.

'86. "Nick" J—— is making preparations to stump, or rather stamp, Northampton county for Cleveland.

'86. Nelson F. S—— had a horseback ride from his home to Wilkesbarre.

'86. Stanley L. Krebs, we are sorry to say, upon receiving an appointment as organist of one of the Lancaster churches, left Muhlenberg to continue his studies at Franklin and Marshall.

'86. Geo. P. Stem, the recipient of the botanical prize, added fifty new specimens to his herbarium during the Summer.

'86. Elmer O. R—— made a number of experiments in surveying.

'87. J. R. Brown succeeded very well in canvassing Dr. Wackernagel's "Life of Martin Luther."

'87. Ray E. B—— says that the Faculty changed the hour for chapel exercises to accommodate his classmate Evan W. S——(?)

'87. Preston R. D—— and Wm. W. K—— have recently dissolved partnership. Causes unknown.

'87. Wyatt M. K—— was very successful in keeping the Senior bogus programme out of his mother's reach.

'87. M. J. K——: Father, dear father, come home to me soon.

'87. Herbert K—— has tried his very best to keep awake during these ten weeks of rest,—in the day-time.

'87. "W. W. K——," said one of the professors, "studies Greek prose not because he *must*, but through preference, ability, natural genius and inspiration without the aid of either grammatical study or lexicographical researches."

'87. Ralph M—— was kindly requested by the Faculty to lodge another year as a Freshman.

'87. "Senator" Paff, in a joint meeting of the Faculty and class of '87, was very politely asked to take leave of the room on the ground that he was no full member.

'87. Jno. G. Sadtler paid a visit to the "Monumental City" and there participated in playing several games of base ball.

'87. C. J. Schadt practiced daily on his bicycle, striking the different kinds of angles, lines and points.

JANITORIUM.

The present janitor, at least, excels the ex-janitor in *weight.*

General College News.

Among the degrees, conferred by different colleges at the close of the last scholastic year, are the following: Ph. D. on Prof. P. M. Bikle, Editor-in-chief of the Pennsylvania College Monthly, and President G. W. Holland, of Newberry College, by Roanoke College; Prof. J. B. Kieffer, of Franklin and Marshall College, by that college. D. D. on Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O., by Roanoke; Revs. S. A. Holman and E. Huber, of Philadelphia, and Prof. J. R. Dimm, of Selinsgrove, Pa., by Pennsylvania; Rev. G. F. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, and Rev. J. W. Seal, of Germantown, Pa., by Lafayette; Rev. J. Ingold, of Hickory, N. C., Rev. J. S. Kieffer, of Hagerstown, Md., and Rev. H. E. Johnston, of Baltimore, Md., by Franklin and Marshall; Rev. G. C. Seibert, of Bloomfield, N. J., by Princeton; and James Henry Thayer, of Cambridge, by Harvard.

LL. D. on Rev. J. A. Seiss, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, by Roanoke; Hon. O. D. Conger, U. S. Senator from Michigan, by Pennsylvania; Gov. R. E. Pattison, by Dickinson; Henry Hartshorn, M. D., P. P. Morris, and Hon. J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, by the University of Pennsylvania; Pres. C. A. Arthur, Gov. Abbott, of New Jersey, and John M. Harlan, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, by Princeton; Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, Judge Shipman, of Hartford, Conn., C. F. Southmayd, of New York, and Hon. E. H. Roberts, of Utica, by Yale; J. Russel Lowell, Francis J. Child, of Cambridge, Simon Newcomb, of Washington, and Richard C. Jebb, of Glasgow, Scotland, by Harvard.

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Zion Ev. Lutheran Chapel, Uniontown, Pa.; Christ Ev. Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Pa.; Calvary Lutheran Church, West Philadelphia; Ev. Lutheran Church, Winchester, West Va.; St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran Church, Phila.; St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church, Phila.; St. John's Ev. Lutheran Church, Northumberland, Pa.; St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Ohio; Christ Ev. Lutheran Church, Easton, Pa.; Ev. Lutheran Church, Selin's Grove, Pa.; and others.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170, AND HIS OTHER STYLES SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Muhlenberg Monthly.

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The Beneficiary System.

BY J. FRY, D. D.

In colleges where tuition is as low as at MUHLENBERG, all education is partly beneficiary. The annual charge of fifty dollars for tuition does not pay more than one-half the meagre salaries the professors receive. The balance must be made up by the church or friends of the institution, and therefore every student who receives his education at a cost of not more than fifty dollars, is, to the extent of the remainder of that cost, a beneficiary. The College must have two hundred students in its four classes before the tuition fees will furnish the salaries of the professors and teachers employed. The College ought to have that number of students now, but does not have more than one-third of it.

All the expenses at MUHLENBERG, like that of tuition, are exceedingly moderate; yet no student, be he ever so economical, can expect to pass through its four years' course at a less cost than one thousand dollars. To some this is a matter of small account, as we have known students at eastern institutions to spend twice that sum annually during their college career, but to many it is a serious concern. The sons of poor parents, whose incomes are limited, cannot expect remittances to any such extent from home. To raise even one thousand dollars for college education expenses, they must have outside aid, or abandon it altogether.

To meet the case, the church for many years has been raising money for the use of her candidates for the ministry among such students, with which to supplement the little allowance received from home. It is known as Beneficiary aid, and its recipients as Beneficiaries.

Whilst the system has some excellent features to commend it to the benevolent and all friends of education, it has some very serious objections.

1. It necessitates the immediate and final decision of a youth, just entering the Freshman class, that he will devote his life to the ministry. Without such decision, no church aid of course could be given. Even though there may be provision for withdrawal on repayment of funds received, the decision must be made at a time when very few are competent or prepared to make it. No young man on entering college can tell how close application to study will affect his health, or what direction and shape his talents and mind may take after they are unlocked and aroused by his studies. If his talents and tastes develop in the line of the holy office, all well; but if otherwise, he is restrained in that development by the decision he was compelled to make, or else he withdraws from the beneficiary list with the reputation of a weak or vacillating man who does not know his own mind or lacks firmness to adhere to his decisions.

2. It holds out a strong temptation to decide for the ministry in order to secure an education. Strong inducements should be held out to young men to enter the ministry. In no other calling can they be more useful and happy, or are more needed. But the office and not the education must be the object and motive. Every effort should be made to induce young men to become educated for the ministry, but not to become ministers to get an education. This is an objection to our beneficiary system. A young man of inquiring mind longs for a thorough collegiate education,—but having no means to meet its expense, finds every door closed to him except one; if he will decide for the ministry and promise to enter it, the church will furnish the means. It is a strong temptation to some minds to make such a decision to gain such an end. With no special talent, or call, or even inclination towards the sacred office, the promise and bait of free education is too strong to be resisted, and they enter the ministry not from a sense of duty or delight, but because this was the only gate through which they could enter the ranks of educated men.

3. It makes distinctions and imposes restrictions which to sensitive minds are often humiliating. In all society there will be rich and poor and other distinctions which cannot be avoided. But to belong to a class known as beneficiaries or those support-

ed by charity, is an offensive distinction, especially among college students. It may be said a noble man will not be ashamed of poverty, but that is not the point. It is not his poverty, but the term "beneficiary," or what other title he is known by and distinguished from those who pay their own way, is the objectionable feature. And not only the title, but the other distinctions between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, and which are unavoidable under our present system, make it very distasteful to many. Those who have funds of their own may use them at liberty (provided they violate no college rules,) whilst beneficiaries are necessarily restricted and restrained by other rules laid down by those from whom they receive aid. In other words, there are certain things and privileges which ordinary students have and do, which beneficiaries may not do, because they are beneficiaries. These restrictions may be for the student's good; if so, they ought to be enforced by college authority on all students, and thereby avoid those distinctions between students which exist under our present system.

We have covered so much space in stating these three objections to the beneficiary system, that it limits what we ought to take to state the remedy. Some remedy ought to be found, for under no circumstances should any young man who has an earnest spirit and a talent for learning be kept from our college simply from want of means to pay expenses. Some of the brightest minds and most useful men in church and state have come from such ranks, and no hinderances must be put in their way. Without time or space here to go into details, we would state our plan is to provide at every college a fund for the use of students who have not sufficient means of their own to meet the expenses of their education. From that fund every such student would make *loans* as his needs would require, to be repaid in installments after he has entered on his business or profession of life. This fund should be open to all students who have no other means, whether candidates for the ministry or not. This would leave students free to choose their profession at the time of their graduation, when they would be most competent to decide. It would induce many young men uncalled to the ministry, to obtain a thorough education which would fit them for other useful callings in life. It would wipe out all the distinctions now made; for men who simply make loans to be returned are not bene-

ficiaries. It would be a regular business transaction, the same as other men do who borrow money to start in business. It would avoid that undesirable sense and feeling of dependence and subjection to many masters, so often injurious to self-reliance and manly development. And if any young man has so little confidence in himself, so little grit and spirit, as to avoid this plan for fear he never could repay the money, he better not be educated. We are persuaded that not only the church, but many outside of it who are friends of a liberal education, would contribute to such a fund to a sufficient extent to provide for any losses it might sustain by reason of any failures to repay loans, which, through early death or otherwise, might occur. In all business life, the majority of men borrow money to get started, and the sum is often not less than one thousand dollars, and comparatively few fail to repay what they borrow. The same rule and the same results surely can be applied and expected where an education is the only capital needed for a useful and successful career.

Competition and its Morality.

Webster defines competition as common strife for the same object, or strife for superiority. In its nature, it is an instinctive impulse and, therefore, common to brute and man. The wild beasts struggle among themselves for their prey and the domestic animals for their food with a spirit and animation equal to school boys in their races. The most savage and uncivilized nations have their rude athletic contests, hunts and battles in which trophies are won and lost and the fortunate meet with the admiration of their friends and the jealousy of their foes as do the victors in our own more enlightened and refined contests.

But among the civilized nations, this rough and primitive rivalry has been superseded by more delicate, intricate and diversified competition; so that, among us, it appears to have become the soul of business and the spirit, animating the various pursuits of life.

Competition is found among all classes of men and has become a factor in their employments.

The gigantic boots and hats, enormous beer glasses, ponderous anvils and mammoth tea-pots, mortars, pipes and other signs that hang along the streets are but the external evidence of the hot

strife which is waged among merchants and tradesmen. Nor are the professions without their share of its permeating influence. Doctors, physicians and lawyers endeavor to excel one another in their practice; teachers and professors in the size of their schools and the mental capacity of their classes; and ministers in the number they have gathered as communicant members. Poets, authors, orators, statesmen and scientists strive among themselves for superiority of production and are as zealous to reach the top-most round as are their inferiors in their humbler pursuits.

And not only does individual contend with individual, but company vies with company and corporation with corporation, and the whole civilized world has become one large race-ground on which innumerable races are run for some reward, whether it be wealth or fame or something else.

The effect of competition is general advancement. Through its enlivening influence, the land is cultivated, mined and portioned off; dwellings and manufactories are erected; towns grow into cities and the thousands of kinds of industries arise which benefit mankind and lessen his labor. The products of the printing press, the convenience of the railroad and telephone and telegraph systems, the lower rates of production and lower prices of millions of articles are but some of the general good results which have been brought about by competition. But the effects of competition are not always good, they may be either good or evil. It reduces wages as well as prices, builds up one city and destroys another, makes one rich and another poor, causes one to become a drunkard, another an abstainer, one to become industrious, another slothful. It has been the promoter of peace and the cause of war; it has led to general prosperity at one time and to a Mississippi bubble, Southsea bubble and panic at another; it developed the United States and led to the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Competition differs with the occupation and character of the man. A farmer may endeavor to surpass his neighbors in raising the largest hog or pumpkin; a mechanic will, perhaps, use all his resources to produce the best workmanship; whilst an astronomer will spend years of sleepless nights to discover some hidden planet or a naturalist some new species of insect which his contemporaries are equally desirous of discovering. So, too, a benefactor will compete for good; a malefactor for evil; a lazy man

has but very little competition; a business man very much; a wicked man finds many channels for surpassing his fellows which would be repugnant to the christian.

There may be competition for several goals at the same time, but they can never be in opposite directions. A man can not run in two opposite directions at the same time, but he may reach different stations along the same road and in the same direction. There may be competition for riches and renown, for dexterity and accuracy; but not for first and last, for smartest and laziest.

Competition may be developed by education. The simple strife for superiority of the uneducated Sandwich Islanders has been converted into the more desirable contests of civilization; and the mere muscular and physical has become the mental. The simple cobbler has his simple rivalry with his fellow cobblers, but when the cobbler bec mes the educated professor, his humble ambition is swallowed up by his loftier aspirations and he competes for ends unthought of before. The lad that walked along the tow-path little thought of the after-day competition which would give him the highest gift of a free people.

Since the introduction of christianity, competition has been applied to it with some most ludicrous results. The previous struggle for physical superiority, gold, land, dominion and fame has been followed by the desire to be the most regular church member, the most liberal and charitable, to possess the most enduring praying abilities, the costliest pew, the largest and most magnificent church and the highest steeple.

On the other hand, christianity has had its effect upon competition and, among the truly wise and good, it has been ameliorated and chastened and finally abrogated as incompatible with true christian principles.

In respect to its morality, competition may be considered right and good by some and wrong and evil by others. It is, therefore, a subject inviting discussion and the views of different individuals.

There can be no doubt that competition is *sometimes* wrong; as, when men endeavor to become the biggest bully, the hardest drinker, the most reckless spendthrift or the most unprincipled villain. It cannot, therefore, be *always* right and the question is limited to whether it is *ever* right.

In considering this question, competition must be examined

apart from its effects. Its results are, undoubtedly, very often good; but this, of itself, does not make the cause good any more than the probationary effects of sin would make sin right.

The theme to be argued is, therefore, whether competition of *itself* and *apart* from its effects is *ever* right.

It may be held that competition is useful and, consequently, necessary. But it can be shown that the same good results can be produced without competition. For instance, the system of medals and honors, adopted into the educational system of some institutions, are held to be incentives to indefatigable efforts on the part of scholars for mental excellence. A better result could be obtained by instilling into the minds of pupils the incontrovertible fact that they have talents given them by God and by God they are expected to put them out at interest and not to bury them in the ground. This is the Bible method of incenting men to action and is far preferable. Besides, awards can only be enjoyed by a minority and the majority is unrewarded except the fruit of their own efforts which fruit should have been made the incentive for all from the beginning. Knowledge should be sought for its own good and not to surpass others or make the best recitation. Cicero has said, "*non scholae, sed vitae discimus*," and this is a principle worthy of adoption from even a Heathen Philosopher.

Again it may be held that competition lowers prices. If one undersells another in order to draw custom, he does not sell for the benefit of his fellows but for himself. This competition is, therefore, selfish and wrong. The result of this form of competition is unmistakably a benefit to mankind and an injury to the agents; whereas, if competition were dropped and the intention of benefitting mankind by benevolently selling at a lower price were substituted, all would be bettered and the result would not equal but far surpass the other.

Again it may be held that competition to become the most charitable, the most truthful, the most righteous and to do the most good in the world is a good and worthy principle. But even this is contrary to Bible doctrine. The lesson of the Pharisee and Publican teaches us this. He that gives to surpass does not give for charity's sake and profiteth not himself. The true principle is to be truthful, righteous and to do good for Christ's sake and not for the mere sake of excelling others. If man would do all he is capable of doing and do it for the love

which Christ bears to him; competition would be out of place and the world would be the better for it.

'85's Mineralogical Trip.

BY A. M. WEBER, '85.

A week of recreation is never out of place, but when intermingled with scientific research it is altogether in place for a student. With this consideration, as well as to continue the custom established by former classes, the Seniors made a mineralogical trip through this and the neighboring State of New Jersey. Dr. Thomas very kindly relieved the class from the embarrassing work of mapping out the course of our week's wanderings. The proposal to make the journey was accompanied by a route, which was presented to us for our acceptance or rejection. It won our approbation. Within the course of these lines, the reader may well see the reason of this.

On Monday morning, the 22d ult., we marched to the depot under the escort of the Juniors. After rendering some enlivening college songs, we were sped on to Easton. The first occurrence of note was the reluctance with which our faithful watch dog parted with us, in that he tried to keep up with the train for about a mile. Monday forenoon was spent at the Soapstone quarries near the aforenamed place, where specimens of Soapstone, Asbestos, Mica and Iron Pyrites were obtained. Here we had a demonstration of unskilled labor, resulting in the wounding of one of our number with a pickaxe. The afternoon was profitably and agreeably employed in visiting the Lafayette College grounds. Most of the time was devoted to Pardee Hall, where we viewed the Mineralogical cabinet, the Archæological collection, and the Physical and Chemical apparatus. At five o'clock we were on board the train bound for High Bridge. Here we were agreeably surprised with the hotel accommodations. After indulging in a hearty supper and a short stroll about the place we tried our vocal capabilities. Never before was it known that '85 had so much musical talent. The whole town turned out to enjoy the ringing college songs. We may as well state here that, although many opportunities presented themselves, none of the boys were guilty of tampering with the feelings of another's sisters.

Tuesday morning found us refreshed with a good night's rest. Immediately after breakfast we visited some neighboring iron mines. Here Orthoclase, Epidote and Magnetite were procured. We then walked along the Raritan river to the Plumbago works and mines. The scenery along there was grand and picturesque, giving some of us the idea that we should some time choose that section for a camping ground. By noon we had arrived at Chester. Here we met with the most extensive iron mining on the whole trip. The Cooper Iron Company's mines are worked in three shafts, respectively 250, 220 and 404 feet apart, all the pumping, drilling and hoisting being done with one engine. We all descended shaft number two, and after proceeding by a number of underground passages, emerged from shaft number three. We spent the evening at Chester in rendering songs, in games, and in debating why this should not be a prohibition town, for we were very dry.

On Wednesday we started for Dover. On the way it was decided to go on direct to Franklin to visit the renowned zinc mines there. Thus we traveled from morning till noon with hardly any interruption. Here we struck the second prohibition town. This made us somewhat serious. The mine generally known there as the "Buckwheat" mine is a grand specimen of engineering. It is a large room or cave cut out of solid rock with an entrance in due proportion. Underneath, at the depth of 150 feet, is a similar cave, though of smaller dimensions. We here procured fine specimens of Franklinite, Zincite, Willemite and Calcite. On the way back to Dover we were very lively, showing that fatigue cannot dampen the spirits of students when they decide to have a good time. We arrived there in time to "do the town."

With Wednesday night the scientific part of our journey ended. Next morning we returned over the route we had taken to High Bridge. Here we changed cars for Bound Brook where two of the party left us for the remainder of the day to see New York. The rest took the train for Trenton. When near Trenton Junction, in the midst of our enjoyment of the fast time we were making, we were startled by a sudden rumbling and crashing beneath us. When we came to a stop we found that the tender and several of the cars had been thrown from the track. In the opinion of all we had a miraculous escape, for no lives

were lost and only several of the passengers injured. We arrived at Trenton in time for dinner. Here we received our trunk with changes of clothing which had been forwarded. This was a great change for the better. Before we had been taken for base ballists, bicyclists and yachtmen. Now we really appeared, as well as felt like students again.

In the afternoon we visited the New Jersey State Capitol and Penitentiary. The latter place was especially interesting and instructive to us, giving us a good idea of convict life, the labor performed and the mode of treatment the inmates receive. The next morning found us all assembled on the pier anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamer that was to convey us to Philadelphia. At 9.30 we started down the river. This part of the journey was enjoyed more than any other. We kept on vying with the music of the waves by our own excellent strains to the intense (?) delight of all the passengers. Having arrived at the latter place we separated, each going to where his inclination led him. From the remarks of the members we learned that what was worth seeing was seen by most of the class.

On Friday evening all visited the Electrical Exhibition. Regrets were expressed that we had so short a time to examine the various machines. We were, however, well pleased with what we did see and, no doubt, lasting impressions of the infant giant, Electricity, were received. On Saturday we assembled at the depot, to take the evening train for home. We were glad to see so many of our alumni, now students in the Seminary, who came to bid us farewell. We arrived here safe, tired and some almost penniless. Thus ended a never-to-be-forgotten epoch in the history of the class of '85, and the lives of its members.

Brains in Business.

There is an impression among many that the so-called learned professions encompass all the brains of the land. Young men of liberal culture who do not espouse one of the professions are looked upon with a sense of intermingled pity and regret as wasting their talents in other pursuits. The college graduate who does not take up Law, Theology or Science is stamped as made of inferior clay and his entering upon a commercial life is considered a public confession of inferiority to those who choose

the laboratory, pulpit or bar. We beg leave to assert that there are also brains in business and we take the position that the mental capacity which makes the business man successful and that which makes the professional man eminent differ in kind rather in degree.

The commercial interests of our country are in no sense lagging behind. They are fully apace with the religious, scientific and literary advancement of this progressive age. The multiplied corporate, industrial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the land evince a systematic management which shows that minds of the very finest texture are in the directory. The men who develop the hidden resources, direct the labor, and really produce the wealth of the land; the men who manage so successfully the varied trades and business enterprises of a country so rich in resources as ours and handle the merchandise of the nation; the men who have arranged for us a system of commercial exchanges amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars daily that works without jar or jolt; who have so systematized our international commerce as to give the United States a place of credit in the markets of the world—these men deserve to be ranked high in the scale of intelligence and mental capacity. In short, those men who devote their time and ability to the establishing and maintaining of sound commercial relations deserve high praise for their work, since upon sound commercial relations depends in a large measure social happiness and in no small degree national prosperity.

There is plenty of room for originality and tact in business and opportunity for honorable distinction. It might not be amiss for the college student to consider this matter for a moment. A very small percentage of Muhlenberg's alumni go outside of the professions and it is our belief that some of these would fill positions in the trades with much more credit to themselves and benefit to the communities.

Business pursuits are so varied that men of the humblest as well as the highest capacity can find vocations which they may ply with honor to themselves, and so long only as a man is master of what he undertakes is he entitled to the respect of his fellows.

When the collegian is about to graduate from the college into the world and map out a course for future usefulness, it is some-

times difficult for him to make an impartial inventory of his resources. When at this critical period he takes his mental bearings, it is likely that the needle will be more or less deflected by the latent magnetism that lies in the hope of professional distinction—remote however it may be. The allurements of political advancement are frequently so potent with the prospective lawyer that he often tastes one of the evils that follow in the wake of his chosen profession before he drinks at the fount of legal lore. He enters politics before he enters the bar and if he keeps on, in a few short years his time is occupied in defending his own individual character, instead of the rights of his fellow citizens which is the boast and glory of his profession. Even in the highest and most sacred of the professions, the ministry, we are assured (and we regret to say it, but personal intercourse forces the conviction) that the social position which it warrants, and the personal immunity afforded by the "divinity that hedges 'round" the pulpit have sometimes more charms for the prospective minister of the Gospel than the sacredness of this highest calling under heaven. The young man who enters the ministry, viewing it as a business enterprise, is in our opinion not a worthy exponent of the cause. He should be thoroughly alive to the responsibility of the trust and should show at least some adaptability to the work before him. There was a day when a good voice was considered the one great requisite of a country preacher but that day is fast drawing to a close.

From all over the country comes the cry that the legal profession is overcrowded, that hundreds of lawyers in the large cities are not making even a living, that hundreds more are just about earning their daily bread, and that large numbers are yearly going west in search of practice.

That many of our college graduates are not adapted for the ministry goes without saying and to lay hold of so sacred a trust with feeble hands is an injustice to the cause. Therefore we think it is, to the student, a fact worthy a passing thought that it is no disgrace for a man of intelligence to be found in commercial life, that there is room here for brains and that there is more sound, sterling ability and intellect found in this department of human endeavor than most people are inclined to think.

Love is Blind.

The adage says that love is blind.
'Tis true, I've learned to full degree,
And he who'd love should bear in mind,
That whilst he loves he cannot see.

Love forms a haze before one's eyes,—
It can't be seen, but still it's there,—
That clothes HER faults in bold disguise
And makes her seem a maiden rare.

Whate'er she does, in love is right;
Infallible, she cannot err.
You worship, praise her when in sight,
Alone you think and dream of her.

E'en if in error she is caught,
Her wrong has an angelic hue
And you forgive, as Christians ought,
And then forget, which lovers ne'er should do.

Remember, lover, you are blind
And cannot see the failings of your dove.
I do not wish to be unkind,
But you had better cease your love!

Your girl is not an angel,—nay!
Not e'en a faultless, little maid.
Who knows what's done when you're away,
What tricks and pranks are often played.

Perhaps your Kate, like many others,
In kitchen and parlor is not the same.
Perhaps she quarrels, slaps her brothers,
And is as cross as some old dame.

At least she has of faults a mass,
Like other mortals here on earth,
And if you think you've met a lass
Who sure her weight in gold is worth,

Then you are gone and lost in love.
Without a guide you cannot fare,
For Love, not always from above,
Entangles many in her snare.

Remember how the poet sings:
"If you know a maiden fair to see,
Trust her not," he says and says all things
He wants to say with much fidelity.

Yes, love is blind! I know it well.
Experience has proved its truth,
And never shall I fail to tell
This truth to each love-minded youth.

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

IN the September number of our journal we familiarized our readers with the new college rules for the ensuing year, and a few weeks of observation, experience and trial enables us to make some comments on them. That a change in the college discipline and government was necessary admits of no discussion, especially when we recall the fact that both college students and preparatory ones were subject to the same order of rules and regulations. Under our present system of government the college students are thrown upon their own honor for their deportment, and we feel gratified in saying that thus far the order of the house was all that could be desired. We believe that, while it may be desirable for a preparatory department to be controlled by the so-called parental system of government, a college should have as her government a system of rules which teaches young men self-reliance, formation of character and good conduct, not after

the fashion of the Spartans who inflicted punishment on account of being caught in an unlawful act, but because the wrong and injury consist in the motive and act themselves.

We are also particularly pleased with the full attendance of chapel exercises. Whether it is through fear of chapel marks under the new system of notations or on account of the convenient hour during which the services are held, we are not so certain to decide, yet everybody puts on a smiling countenance to see the town boys come around in good time. Heretofore some missed chapel on the plea that their breakfasts were too late, but this year they offer no excuse and attend regularly. The preparatory students, of course, are no more with us, but have their exercises in their own departments conducted by Professors Dieter and Ettinger. We regret to see their accustomed seats vacant in chapel, but hope that at the beginning of each college year they will show a proof of their labor by the number who fill the Freshmen benches.

Probably the most welcomed part of the new rules is the change of the A. M. recitations, which now follow each other consecutively, and the same branches are recited on successive days. It is true that three hours' reciting wearies the brain though it occurs but once or twice a week. The number of different branches which a class recites during a week is about a dozen; some are recited only once a week while others two and three times, but always on consecutive days. This, we think, is a marked improvement. It not only keeps the preceding day's recitation fresh but also saves some studying as well as fixes the substance more thoroughly. Whether it is at all beneficial to have some recitations but once a week and others only a few times, instead of taking them up and finishing them at once, is a debatable question.

CHEAP excursions are in every way profitable when well worked up and when the weather does not turn traitor. They enable those accompanying them to travel at greatly reduced rates, whilst those undertaking them enjoy the pleasurable sensation of hearing the jingle of more money in their possession than before. Owing to a greater or less outlay being required before any income can be expected, as well as the risk incurred, they are generally undertaken by corporations, although

occasionally a wealthy person has sufficient enterprise to attempt it unaided, and in case of success, to pocket the profits unshared.

With this consideration, as well as more particularly to give its students an opportunity to visit the Electrical Exhibition and there see in all her glory the future mistress of light, heat and motion, Muhlenberg College arranged an excursion to Philadelphia on October 7th, the train returning at such an hour that all could take it after having seen the exhibition illuminated and the variously colored lights thrown on the fountain. The excursion was marked by the thoroughness with which it was worked up, a committee of five being appointed from each class, the chairmen of each of these forming the general committee to whom each class reported and who finally made their report to Dr. Thomas. Encouraging news was heard on every side whilst general enthusiasm seemed to prevail among all engaged in the enterprise. To add to this, "Old Sol" smiled with unusual pleasantness at the proper time, thus inducing many others to join the number of those who had already decided to go. All students of the female seminary, who desired to attend, were granted a holiday by their generous principal. On hearing this, many wavering students at once resolved to go and were loud in condemning all those who would go back on college—i. e. female college.

The excursionists numbered about four hundred, who enjoyably spent the day in shopping, sight-seeing, etc. Owing to the lateness of the season, and to the fact that many had already visited the exhibition, the number was less than would otherwise have been the case. Great praise is due to Dr. Thomas for his untiring efforts to make the project a success. He was the originator of the movement and by his skillful management brought the affair to a prosperous termination.

ON Tuesday, Sept. 30th, amidst the occasional drizzle of rain the Allentown fair began. The farmers came in from every direction with their choice live stock and farm products, and filled their departments with a quantity and quality superior to any previous year. The machinists did equally well in exhibiting the inventions which are constantly being made; while the fair house was filled to its utmost capacity with the usual articles appropriate for that building. On the whole, everything of

interest was exhibited and a nice time anticipated by a good many, but the continued rain marred their prospects. Governor Pattison attended on Thursday P. M. and made an address on agricultural improvements from the band stand where he also afterwards held a short reception. On account of the unpleasant weather the fair was continued till Saturday P. M., when most of the races took place, though the track was in a very bad condition. The attendance of course was slim in comparison with some of the previous years, though good crowds were assembled on Thursday and Saturday. According to custom the college exercises were suspended on Thursday, which, in addition to the continuation of the fair till Saturday, gave our students two days to attend. The Friday P. M. recitations were likewise anticipated but the boys did not venture out in the rain again.

THE most popular amusement of the present day is the skating rink. Every city and town of any importance boasts of possessing one or more. Among others, Allentown claims to own "one of the finest," whilst a second is in process of erection. 'Tis here the students go to combine recreation with pleasure. 'Tis here that most of them have made their mark—on the floor. Some skate with great ease and gracefulness, while others exhibit very little of either. It is a pleasing sight to see so many persons whose countenances are flushed with excitement, developing their powers of self-reliance and acquiring ease of motion. Its tendency is to react against base ball which it seems to have supplanted to a great degree. Liquor dealers are likewise complaining that it is injuring their business, thus showing another point in its favor. We would advise all those who have not yet visited the rink to do so, assured that it is well worth the time and money, but, on the other hand, not to carry it so far as to prove detrimental to study.

DURING the month of September the citizens of Allentown were very frequently aroused by fire. At first they were supposed to have originated accidentally, but the systematic plan on which they were kindled in different parts of the city and the shrewdness with which all malicious clues were evaded, together with the direct threatenings of the incendiaries of laying half of the city in ashes during fair week, agitated the citizens to the utmost to be on their guard against further loss and

destruction of property. There actually occurred three large fires in a single day, which induced the Mayor to appoint a large body of fire guards, through whose vigilance, in conjunction with the regular police force, three of the supposed incendiaries were arrested and two of them are held for trial at the next court. The evidence against them is not very weighty, but with their arrest the fires have principally abated and the minds of the citizens are again in a state of quietude and ease.

THE new janitor has proved himself a very efficient incumbent of that office. He is not half so green as was expected and rightly thinks that the best way to economize time is to let each one attend to his own affairs. Every day he can be seen busily employed in sweeping the halls, scrubbing the pavement, or doing odd jobs here and there. He rings the bell for such a length of time that every student, by leaving his room at its beginning, will have ample time to reach any recitation-room before it is finished. Although we were sorry to see the former janitor leave, still we think that the trustees have made a wise choice in their selection of his successor, as everything is done "decently and in order." In the words of his predecessor "Notwithstanding the onerous, superincumbent services required, and the consumptivity of the salary remunerated, he is adequate to the emergency."

Our Alumni.

'74. Oscar E. Holman, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn., has come out for Blaine and Logan in his new Republican home.

'74. At the late Democratic primary election, Marcus C. L. Kline, Esq., was chosen delegate to represent Lehigh county at the State Convention.

'75. We suppose Dr. W. S. Berlin is well pleased with the Crawford county system. At the late election for candidates, he was chosen candidate for Coroner, receiving 2021 votes. His election is assured, as he lives in a county which gives his party about 2000 majority.

'75. Rev. Charles H. Hemsath is located at Adamsburg, Pa.

'75. Edwin H. Stine, Esq., was another successful candidate at the nominating election. He was chosen member of the State Executive Committee by a majority of nearly 1200.

'78. Preston M. Gernert, a member of the Northampton bar, is another of our political alumni. He is chairman of the Northampton County Committee and, of course, very busy during the present campaign.

'79. George D. Krauss, of Lebanon, Pa., was in town during fair week.

'79. We were very glad to see Rev. Charles S. Seaman during the past week. He is a successful Lutheran minister located at Renovo, Pa.

'79. Frank M. Trexler, Esq., lately took a trip around Niagara Falls, Watkin's Glen and thence to Canada. We have not been informed whether he went to look up some missing bank officer or not.

'80. The smiling countenance of Rev. J. Walker Klingler was last week again seen at the American.

'80. Ben Sadtler is in Denver, Colorado.

'81. Charles E. Sandt is hard at work studying and preaching.

'82. Samuel C. Schmucker is instructor of Natural Sciences in the Reading High School. Our last number made him instructor of Greek.

'83. Charles E. Keck "did" the fair last week. "Charlie" is as good-looking as ever and still single.

'84. John M. Dettra attended the wedding of Geo. K. Mosser and Miss Ida Hausman. "Johnny" is reading law in Norristown.

College Locals.

—Fire.

—Fair.

—All in.

—Excursion.

—Skating Rink.

—"Who filled the Mail Box?"

—Who is the first to be initiated?

—The shell which D. E. Brunner made and plied on the Schuylkill river during vacation, took first premium at the Lehigh County Fair.

—The Literary Societies do not receive delegates from Prep., since the independence of the latter.

—The honor of the first English poem is attributed to Caedmon, and not to Kramlich as one of the Wise shortly remarked.

—James Morgan, of the firm of Seaman, Morgan & Co., Reading, Pa., paid his Alma Mater a short visit, after which he went to visit the Fair.

—What is an Irish Bull? Ask the Senior, who distinguished (?) himself in Greek by saying: "It agrees with the noun and also governs it."

—Chapel is well attended every morning. The Goddess, Discord, also presents herself, as can be observed from the singing which is especially enjoyed.

—The stoves have returned from their Summer resorts to their former posts, where they will prevent Aeolus and Jack Frost from making further intrusions.

—Fresh air is very desirable and requisite to good health. The Juniors, however, are not of this opinion, when they enter a recitation-room just vacated by the Freshmen.

—The talent of the Junior Class is being greatly developed in the study of French, under Dr. Wackernagel, as instructor. Beware of the Junior in disguise of a Frenchman.

—In translating Greek, one of the Seniors remarked: "Prof., there is too much Greek for good English." Wonder whether Seniors have a better flow of Greek than of English. Try them.

—The Junior is a wonderful class. In its midst is always a *Warm kessel*, which is very suitable for warming up the spirits of the class and maintaining a comfortable temperature, especially on cold days.

—One of the Juniors took such an active part in haranguing the Democrats to the polls on election day that he *rang* the *hair* on his upper lip into a state of dilemma, from which he has not as yet completely recovered.

—The mail box, which is generally full of wind, when the mail carrier appears, was one morning found to contain gravel instead. If the perpetrator of this base act desires to receive dirt in place of letters, we would advise him to continue and the fulfillment of his wish will accompany him.

—A Senior asked a professor whether by a post-mortem examination it could be detected, when a man dies of a broken heart. Why Frank G. L—— put this interrogation remains a mystery. Who will solve it?

—In one of their meetings, the Freshmen were so much disturbed by Al's sneezing, that they decided to adjourn, but not before a motion had been made to hold a sneezing contest, in which Al. may have a chance to spread himself.

—The Skating Rink is well patronized by the boys. Most of them, while initiating themselves into the mysteries of gracefulness, were floored, but without any detriment to their character, although at times severe detriment to their shanks.

—One of the Freshmen was taught a parable. He was likened unto a frog, which had not outgrown his *tadpole* tail. The professor suggested that he should have doffed that during vacation, but having failed to do so, he should now try the use of a hammer and hammer it off.

—Robt. B. Lynch has been elected to promote the welfare of the MONTHLY, as Business Manager, in place of Elias A. Yehl, who resigned on account of ill health. Bob is a worthy successor and will be much pleased to attend to all business matters pertaining to the MONTHLY.

—The married man of '87, being a strong adherent to the laws of economy, had his wife and family shortly removed to Allentown. The rates on the L. V. R. R. will probably take a slight advance, in order that the company may not suffer bankruptcy from the loss of their former patrons.

—The result of the Sophronian election was as follows: Pres., W. Weicksel; Vice Pres., T. F. German; Rec. Sec., J. G. Sadtler; Cor. Sec., H. K. Weaver; Lib., J. M. Wenrich; Asst. Lib., C. Fetter; Treas., E. F. Keever; Critics, G. A. Prediger and A. M. Weber; Editor of Budget, R. J. Butz; Chaplain, S. N. Potteiger.

—The result of the Euterpean election was as follows: Pres., E. A. Yehl; Vice Pres., Geo. P. Stem; Rec. Sec., M. J. Kuehner; Cor. Sec., E. O. Reyer; Lib., C. J. Schadt; Asst. Lib., P. R. Dry; Treas., E. E. Johnson; Critics, C. C. Boyer and F. G. Lewis; Editor of Budget, E. T. Kretschman; Chaplain, C. F. W. Hoppe.

—On the 22d ult., the dignified Juniors had the pleasure of escorting the Seniors to the L. & S. depot, whence the latter left with pick and shovel for the mines of New Jersey and vicinity. The Juniors on their return to college were welcomed by a Latin force, which held them at bay fifteen minutes longer than was expected.

—The first holiday was rainy although a Fair day. Very few of the students attended the Fair until Saturday, when nature smiled a glorious smile to the human, but not to the horse races. The latter were slightly engaged in, while the former, especially the students, amused themselves in preserving the reputation of Allentown, as well as their own, by eating peanuts.

—The Sophs were completely shocked and highly exhilarated to behold the smiling countenance of their former classmate, John S. Duncan. While John was away enjoying his long vacation, showers of water have not been as frequent and severe in college. Wonder whether John has anything to do with their cause. Be it as it is, John has entered the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, and carries with him the best wishes of all his friends.

—The College Excursion to the Electrical Exhibition on the 7th inst. was a grand success. Nearly four hundred were in attendance, all of whom were in a happy mood going down, but in a sleepy one coming up. The display at the Exhibition deserves universal commendation, and this is manifest from the enormous crowds which were in attendance. The round trip to Philadelphia was $1.75, and reduced rates were received into the Electrical Exhibition.

—The Sophs and Freshies have no nights out, but one of the former, who was somewhat affected at heart, resolved to deviate from the regulation. One evening at seven o'clock, in Sunday attire, he started out and fortunately she was at home. What smiles were exchanged, the graceful (?) embraces remains for J. W. R—— to relate. With his heart all right and his thoughts on everything but time, the poor Soph. forgot himself until he heard a mother voice whispering through the key-hole, "Good Night," and shoes falling on the upper floor like claps of thunder.

The time had gone, "Good Night," to say,
And Sophie hurried fast away.

—A Freshie is in the habit of falling asleep in the class-room. This gives his neighbor the pleasure of arousing him with a pin or some similar contrivance. His classmates think that the Sleepy of '87 must have left traces of his somnial freaks within the Freshman bounds, and the present victim, the first to encounter them, to have been completely captivated by their magic ecstasies.

—The Seniors returned from their Mineralogical Tour on the 27th ult. They were very fortunate in finding minerals, but not much so in sending them home. After they had completely filled a trunk with good specimens and directed it to the College, a blunder was made and the minerals have not as yet made their appearance. It is the common opinion that the trunk is taking a trip through the country, after which it will return in a deplorable condition to those, who have looked in vain for their mineral wealth.

—While in the Quaker city, the boys made good use of their time in visiting historical places and buildings of note. Upon application the Freshmen were not granted admission into the Zoological Gardens because their good (?) looks exhibited their knowledge (?) of all within. By misinterpretation they felt highly flattered, and repaired to an art gallery to have their Class picture taken. After a close survey the photographer decided not to fulfill their request, thinking there was not money enough in the crowd with which to defray the expenses of repairs to which his machine was liable if he should make the attempt.

With downcast eyes and upcast rage,
They all departed from the stage.

I compared it with the original and found it correct.—*Schlenker.*

To rule one's anger is well; to prevent it is better.—*Edwards.*

Fame, like a river, is narrowest at its source and broadest afar off.

You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are good.—*Lavater.*

I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.—*Newton.*

College Personals.

'85. Dan. E. B—— took A No. 1 premium for his boat at the Lehigh Co. Fair—it being the *only* one exhibited.

'85. Charles C. B—— was away visiting his sick and afflicted *angle*.

'85. William C. H—— appeared to be Dr. Thomas' guardian angel on the senior trip.

'85. Elmer E. J—— brought home *one* specimen—and that on his *cheek* in the form of a gash.

'85. Frank G. L——, take heed lest thou come to catechism class without a coat.

'85. Robert B. Lynch, who had been on the sick list for some time, is again in our midst.

'85. Wilson K. M——, detained by the duties of citizenship (?), was unable to accompany his classmates on the late mineralogical tour.

'85. Howard S. S—— "weary plods his homeward way" from college out Fourth street to Turner, up Turner to Fifth, down Fifth towards Hamilton to his parental abode—all for the benefit of his health, etc., etc. (?)

'85. "Adam" was home to see—*eve*.

'85. Eli Amandus (?) says that he had been mistaken for a Jersey dude.

'85. "Billy" W—— on his trip took notes enough to supply every advocate of a mineralogical campaign.

'86. Charley W. J——, it seems, met with poor success on the rollers—the action being retrogressive.

'86. Edwin F. K—— very kindly gave little "Bert" a toothpick to operate on the teeth of the little boy's goat, and, behold! the boy obeyed.

'86. Sam. J. Kistler, we are sorry to state, is at present under the treatment of an optician.

'86. A. Grant L—— meets with a Rau every dinner-time while going down Hamilton street.

'86. "Nick" J—— had the pleasant opportunity to meet a man who, of his own accord, told him that he had a "grown up"

daughter. His prompt answer was "I think then it is worth to cultivate your acquaintance, sir."

'86. Geo. A. P—— while out selling tickets for the excursion, told a very old lady, "The students of Muhlenberg College are going to have an excursion to the Electrical Exhibition." "Will they?" said the old lady. Receiving an affirmative answer she added, "Well, let them have it." Good evening. (?)

'86. Sam. N. P—— appears to be favored with unpropitious fates in the attempt to raise a mustache.

'86. Jerry J. S——, asking the Latin professor what ought to be done about the recitation he missed, was kindly told "Well, you may write out two-thirds of the lesson—or you may write out the whole for an exercise in penmanship."

'86. Elmer P. K——, "taking in" the skating rink one evening, perspired so freely that his pocket keys became rusty.

'86. Johnny S—— was absent from recitations for several days on account of sickness—his favorite candidate met with a defeat.

'86. George P. S——, on receiving the news of his father's nomination for County Treasurer, went to Washington, D. C., the following day.

'87. James R., B——, to use a popular expression, is, as it were, gone on the Salisbury lassies.

'87. Wyatt M. Keedy is very active in trying to promote the welfare of our Journal.

'87. Milton J. K——, unable to endure the pangs of separation, brought his darlings to town.

'87. Herbert J. K—— evidently knew where he belonged when he occupied a freshman seat in chapel.

'87. Clinton J. S—— fell from his bicycle and sprained his wrist—injuries not fatal.

'87. John W. R——. And he (a certain Reformed minister in town) said unto him, "No admittance, the bridegroom is too nervous."

'87. Evan W. S—— lately "took unto himself" a week's vacation.

'88. J. M. W——, when asked by his chum when he would

return from the Hanover Sunday School, said, "hardly before 1 o'clock A. M."

'88. Clinton F——, upon being told to point out the coccyx bone at the skeleton, examined the head from top to bottom and came to the final conclusion that "it must be one of the jaw-bones."

'88. "Allie" S—— says that he needs not study because of his great income every day from an estate in the South.

'88. J. W. Hassler occupies the Freshman seat of honor in the Greek recitation room—aside of the instructor in a big arm-chair.

'88. Ed. F. Ritter was corrected by a professor for spitting on the floor in a recitation—reasons—country fashions and tavern customs.

General College News.

Lehigh University celebrated its Founders Day on October 7th.

The average attendance at colleges throughout the country is less than has been the case for a number of years.

Rev. H. W. McKnight, D. D., President of Pennsylvania College, did not assume the duties of that office until October 1.

Twenty-four of the three hundred and twenty colleges and universities in our country have over two hundred students, and but seventeen have more than twenty instructors.

The most heavily endowed institutions in the United States are the following: Columbia, $5,000,000; Johns Hopkins, $4,000,000; Harvard, $3,800,000; Lehigh, $1,800,000; Cornell, $1,400,000.—*Ex.*

Three men suddenly stood on their heads, uttering frightful shrieks, at the circus the other evening. The clown had actually got off a brand new joke, and the unexpected occurrence had unseated their reason. Old circus goers rose from their seats and rushed about embracing each other with emotion. One white headed old man was carried out, exclaiming: "I always said it would happen some day. Now I am willing to die!" Many of the audience spent the night in the middle of the streets, fearing an earthquake.—*San Francisco Post.*

Beauty is worse than wine; it intoxicates both the holder and the beholder.—*Zimmerman.*

Do not ask if a man has been through college. Ask if a college has been through him.—*Chapin.*

The quantity of books in a library is often a cloud of witnesses of the ignorance of the owner.—*Oxenstiern.*

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Character-building.

BY B. SADTLER, D. D.

There are perhaps but few persons, that will read these lines, who have not seen the grand pile of buildings, that rise from the centre of what was once Penn Square, in Philadelphia. They are on a stupendous scale, cover a large surface and tower high in the air. Some dry statistician will after while tell us how many millions of bricks, how many thousands of separate hewn blocks of marble, and how many tons of iron have entered into their construction. They will attest the science of the architect that planned them, and the skill of the builders that constructed them. But it was not for their glory that the city fathers lavished the immense sums they have cost, and will yet require for their completion. They are being built with a practical end in view; that in their many halls and chambers, the various branches of the municipal government may find the needed accommodations, for the transaction of their business for generations to come. I doubt not that the citizens hope, that ages hence, that stately pile, hoar with age and rich in historical associations, will still stand as an object of pride to their remote descendants. If it does, it will be because, from its foundation to its highest pinnacle, careful attention is being paid to all, even the minutest details of its construction.

It is just thus with character-building, with the rearing of the intellectual and moral structure we call ourselves. In this work we are both the architects and the buildings; we are subject and object combined in one. If success is to crown the effort, we

must follow the method adopted by the wise master builders, who have reared the majestic structures, whether cathedrals or congressional halls or parliament houses, that are the monuments of their skill and a nation's wealth. We must give careful attention and bestow closest scrutiny to and upon every detail of the structure, that may be grander than a St. Peter's in Rome, or a St. Paul's in London, because it may become a living St. Peter or a St. Paul, towering in sublime moral character, the peer of angels and the son of God, as enduring as eternity.

Let us not forget that character is a growth, and as a building goes up stone by stone, so it must rise little by little. Character, whether good or evil, is not reached by bounds and leaps, but step by step. Juvenal wrote: "Nemo repente venit turpissimus." No one gets to be the worst suddenly. In the good, it is more eminently true. The broad road to ruin is a downward one, and on the down grade speed becomes accelerated. Heavenward stepping is an ascent, and we go up hill by shorter strides. But to return to our figure. If we would build wisely and well and durably, we dare count nothing of small importance, that goes into the structure. "It is only a trifle, it is but a peccadillo, it is of small account, it does not matter." Such are the soft bricks or rotten timbers that have gone into many a mortal structure, and it has tottered to its fall. Wise is the advice:

> "Think nought a trifle, though it small appear;
> Small sands the mountain, moments make the year."

If ours is to be the building, that shall praise us, and that shall endure when time shall be no more, then nothing that goes into the structure, however insignificant it may seem to be, should be classed as untested materials. In God's reckoning there are no little sins; sins are sins, that offend his purity and tarnish our characters and peril our souls, irrespective of their size. Unrighteous leaven may leaven the whole lump; decay spreads until you may have a wreck.

In this work of character-building, it may not be amiss to give a few practical directions, a few spiritual architectural hints, that may help to success and good reputation as master builders.

Let there be not the least tampering with the decisions of our consciences. That power is, as it were, the superintendent of the task allotted to us, to build a temple out of ourselves for God. Never lay a stone or a course in the structure without its consent

and approval. Burns had a happy inspiration, when he wrote in his Scotch verse:

"Its slightest touches, instant pause;
Debar a' side pretences;
And resolutely keep its laws,
Uncaring consequences."

Never carelessly or cowardly surrender a conviction of truth or duty, merely out of complacent or lazy good nature, to please others or win favor for ourselves. There is no nobler element in character than a manly reverence for the truth. It is the best foundation we can lay for our soul's temple. If we are not ready to reach a conclusion on any question of truth or duty, let us postpone action until we can examine it, just as the builder would test his girder or pillar, if he suspected a flaw. One of President Edwards' famous resolutions was. "Resolved, never to do any thing of which I so much question the lawfulness, as that I intend at the same time to consider and examine afterwards whether it be lawful or not; except I as much question the lawfulness of the omission."

Let us not indulge in rash over-confidence in our work, but rather carefully study authorities and sacrifice originality to safety. In other words, let us take counsel of God and his Son, consult his sure word of righteousness and consent to be instructed by Him, who can teach us how to lay our foundations, rear our fabric, in moral beauty and strength, and who will graciously lay the capstone, with his own divine hand, in the realm of his glory.

Extemporaneous Speaking.

BY E. T. KRETSCHMANN, '86.

For many years extemporaneous speaking seemed to be on the decline. It was the custom of many speakers to write out their speeches, and commit them to memory. This tendency led to the next step, that of reading them. Few speakers, who indulge in this habit, command a very extensive range of influence, and few are considered eloquent speakers. Nothing, as Sydney Smith says, can be more ludicrous than a speaker delivering stale indignation and fervor of a week old. Just as chemical elements *in statu nascendi*, act with more energy than ever afterward, so

too a speech will have greater effect, and be more highly appreciated if delivered improviso.

But within the past few years, we are glad to note, that an increased attention has been paid to extemporaneous speaking. It is the extemporaneous speaker, who is attended with the greatest success; in fact nothing is more essential to the speaker of the present day, than the ability to speak at the spur of the moment, *ex tempore*. We propose, therefore, to consider briefly the essential qualifications of the extemporaneous speaker.

Knowledge is the basis of all speech. A speaker must have his mind well supplied with material with which to build, for eloquence is not the emanation of an empty brain. All the other prerequisites only illuminate, as it were, the ideas which the speaker wishes to convey, and render them more impressive, but the materials,—the facts and ideas themselves, involve something more than rhetoric. He must have a sufficient stock of information, general and particular, together with the special knowledge of facts and incidents bearing directly upon his theme. But the utility of this knowledge depends in a great degree upon the manner in which it is stored in the mind. All the information must be so arranged in the mind of the speaker, as to enable him, without any hesitation whatever, to apply it just where it most properly belongs. Otherwise he derives no benefit from his previous acquirements, for a confused mass of ideas, a conglomeration of facts, are cumbersome rather than subservient to him. The extemporaneous speaker must rely to a great extent upon his memory, and hence it is of the utmost importance that this faculty be cultivated. How embarrassing it must be, when a speaker, who is the focus of a thousand eyes, cannot recall some apt quotation, some elaborate illustration, or even a significant word, which might give a brilliant hue to the tenor of his speech. This faculty, by frequent practice and exercise of it, can be cultivated to a wonderful degree and its importance to the extemporaneous speaker is at once obvious. Knowledge, in fact, depends upon memory, and the more the latter is cultivated, the more useful the former becomes, and the more effective its application.

By the study of logic also, the reasoning powers of the mind become developed, and its proper use renders a speech more forcible and persuasive. But logic finds its chief importance in

connection with the other qualities which constitute the extemporaneous speaker. There is power in the syllogism, but unless presented in a graceful and ornamental style, it will be divested of its power, and its impression upon an audience will be all but desirable or agreeable. We may include here also power of statement. The extemporaneous speaker must use his knowledge to the best advantage, and be able to state, what he wishes to communicate in the most forcible manner,—must make every stroke tell.

The physical qualifications must not be overlooked, for they constitute an important factor in extempore speech. Of the physical requirements of the speaker, no one is more important than a good voice. If he lacks this, no matter how proficient he may be in other respects, he will not wield the same influence he otherwise would. The success of many orators, like Lord Chatham, O'Connell and Webster, can be traced partly to the voice. But still, if we fail in this particular, we should not be discouraged, for almost all the defects in the voice can, by systematic and scientific training, be overcome. Demosthenes, whose name and eloquence are familiar to almost every schoolboy, was not endowed by nature with the voice, which enabled him to reap a success, paramount to that of any other orator of his time. At his first attempt in public speaking, he was hissed from the bema, because he stammered. This defect in his voice was not one which could be readily removed, but one which was only overcome, by his indefatigable exertions, and by months of the closest application. We cannot take too much pains in the cultivation of the organs of speech, for success in extemporaneous speaking depends largely upon the voice. The quality of the voice is determined by the other physical powers, and hence, it is desirable to have a strong bodily frame. A good voice demands a corresponding physique. Again, there are certain trials which the extemporaneous speaker must undergo, numerous inconveniences to which he is subject, and he must therefore have a sinewy frame and robust constitution, to be able to endure them; for they are by no means insignificant.

He must have also a commanding will, so as to be able to concentrate all his powers upon his theme. This is one of the most valuable, as well as one of the rarest mental gifts, and one upon which depends continuity of thought, which is requisite for a pro-

longed discourse. The extemporaneous speaker must cultivate the power of thinking and speaking at the same time; hence the necessity of a good command of language. In order to be able to think in advance of his theme, his mind must not be too much employed in selecting language, with which to clothe his thoughts and ideas. Language is, in fact, the principal instrument in extempore speech, and to become a fluent speaker, a perfect command of it is most essential. How can the speaker increase his *copia verborum?* By frequent practice in composition, by carefully reading and studying the best authors, and by the translation of the classics.

All these different qualifications, which have been mentioned, are seldom, if ever, harmonized in a single person, but, that we can become proficient in them in some degree at least, is an indisputable fact. We must bear in mind, however, that theory without practice is almost, if not entirely, useless. We must understand the theory, but unless we put it into practice our time will have been spent in vain. The old saying, "practice makes perfect," is very applicable in extemporaneous speaking. Although it may not be literally true, yet it involves a principle, without which even proficiency is absolutely impossible. We cannot all expect to reach the acme of perfection in extemporaneous speaking, for that position is open to but few. Greece produced but one Demosthenes, Rome but one Cicero, and France but one Mirabeau. But still we can expect, by persevering practice and sedulous application, to become proficient in this art. "Extemporize; take the risk; fail, if necessary."

Moral Optics.

BY PROF. GEO. T. ETTINGER, '80.

In the whole circle of the sciences no subject is more interesting than that of Light. Through the eye of day we are enabled to enjoy the sight of the world around us, with its aid we behold the beauty of the earth and the grandeur of the heavens, by its help we can have before us the very picture of absent friends. That department of Physics which treats of the phenomena of Light we term Optics. In these days of scientific progress and utilitarian views, this subject has received particular attention. When we behold an object, all the rays of light from that object

combine to form an image on the retina of the eye, and then, by a system of nervous telegraphy, the impression is received by the brain and we become aware of the existence and presence of the object. This is the physical side, but everything in nature, in the physical, has its counterpart in the spiritual, in the moral.

Physical optics treats of the sense of sight; moral optics, of the sense of right. Conscience is the eye of the soul, as the natural eye is the eye of the body. In vision the first thing needed is the instrument wherewith to see. This our Creator has supplied in the eye which in its mechanism has become the model for all glasses and lenses, for the telescope, whereby you scan the heavenly fires millions of miles away and for the microscope, by which you examine the pollen in the flower. Man, once in the image of his Maker, is above all things a rational, independent and, therefore, moral being. If the eye is to be the guide for his natural path through life to keep him from the dangers and the pitfalls of the world which threaten his life of a day, how much greater need is there of a moral eye which is to guide his conduct through the temptations and moral tanglewood which beset him and threaten his life in eternity.

Conscience, the judge between right and wrong, is this moral eye which must be sensitive to the light of truth and the darkness of error and falsehood. As there is beauty in the natural world so there is beauty in the moral world. The beauty of a statue of Phidias, or of a painting of Raphael is surpassed by the beauty of a noble deed. Charity, virtue, honor, truth and faith are the things this moral eye surveys. How the conscience applauds a good action; but how it worries an evil-doer.

Light is another requisite for vision; in the dark you can see little, if anything. So in moral darkness the conscience cannot fulfill its mission. It too needs light, that light that breaks through the heavens and sends its rays into the hearts of men. Eyes closed for a time are blinded by the glare and brightness around them.

Accustom your moral eye to darkness, to mean actions, base purposes and low desires, and it gradually loses its power of discerning moral beauty. In morality, as in nature, a great deal depends on custom and habit. Spare your eyes, care for them and your sight may remain unimpaired; neglect them, use them under adverse circumstances and the windows of the body be-

come dimmed and refuse admittance to the brightness without. This neglect has given rise to the many diseases and defects prevalent among all classes. We speak of persons as near-sighted, far-sighted, color-blind, cross-eyed and weak-eyed. Have you ever thought how applicable all these terms are in a moral sense?

In the matter of honesty many men are so near-sighted that they can never see the difference between mine and thine unless brought face to face with it through the spectacles of the law. A great many people are honest simply because they fear detection. How much virtue is there in the man who does not steal, because he can not; but who would, if he could? The merchant who sells sanded sugar belongs to this class. Certain business men are said to be far-sighted. So they are to the extent of seeing everything to their advantage and your disadvantage. There is an immense number of men in this world who are morally color-blind. Their consciences have been so badly abused and neglected that they are at times unable to distinguish between the purity of honor and virtue and the gloomy blackness of fraud and crime. But it is the morally cross-eyed that we must fear most. You all know the old joke of the cross-eyed man who went to see the minstrels and had the advantage over all the spectators, because he could see both end-men at the same time. So is it with these men who have a moral squint. Whilst you think they are looking one way, they are peeping another. You never know when they are looking at you. Whilst they say one thing, they do another. You can not trust them, because their preaching and their practice never correspond. In church they are Christians; on 'change they are gamblers. In their arithmetic 2 and 2 make 4 when they are debtor, but 22 when they are creditor. They are the children of the world and skilled in its ways. Then come the men with weak consciences, a well-meaning set of mortals, but so weak. One minute they resolve to be firm, the next they yield and are sorry "but they really couldn't help it." This is the class that deserves our pity and assistance—men who do not seem to have sufficient trust in God aud confidence in themselves, men who are anxiously seeking for the light of truth but are dazed and grope in uncertainty and irresolution as soon as a faint glimmer breaks upon their sight.

As men wear glasses to assist their sight so humanity must

have moral helps. Law, order, justice, truth, preaching and teaching, force of example must be employed to aid this moral sight. All the mental and moral microscopes and telescopes must be used to aid this impaired vision. If men fail to see themselves, some must act as mirrors to let them see themselves as they are and appear to others. Entrust a train to a near-sighted engineer and loss of life and property will be the result; entrust mankind to the guidance of the morally blind and failure and ruin will be the result. There are too many of these blind leaders of the blind in society, in business, in politics, in the Church and in the State. Everywhere there is a crying want for good and noble men. It behooves the young men of the present generation, the future leaders, to gird on the armor and fight for the good cause. Be not blinded by the glare of glory and the gay gilding of avarice and sin. Retain your eye-sight unimpaired, until your physical vision be changed into spiritual sight.

Machine Music.

BY R. B. LYNCH, '85.

There was a period in the history of our civilization when musical instruments and performers on them were comparatively few. In those days a hand organ, with its unvarying stock of tunes repeated from house to house and from street to street, was hailed with delight. But as time passed on and musical instruments multiplied, the hand organ no longer drew its accustomed crowd of listeners and shower of pennies, unless accompanied by some other attraction, such as a monkey or a bear. And finally things have come to such a pass, that even with all our love for antiquities, the greasy Italian, who probably never had a home, grinding out that there is no place like it, even though accompanied by the additional attraction of a monkey or a bear, fails to interest us, but on the contrary is universally acknowledged as a decided bore. Machine music has had its day, and the cultivated taste looks for something better.

Not only has the machine music produced by means of the instrument with the crank attachment seen its best day, but there are other kinds of machine music which have also seen their palmiest days, and which it is to be hoped will in the near future claim as little of our attention as does now the squeaky hand

organ. We have reference now to the partisan newspapers and speeches which are circulated so freely during each political campaign. For what are they other than literary hand organs? The newspaper serving as the organ, the editor as the crank, and the party leaders as the Italian who places the knob in the proper position to grind out the tune which the interests of the party may demand.

When our country was in its infancy, its inhabitants were too busy developing its natural resources to give much attention to schooling. It was then only the chosen few who had the means at their command of acquiring a good mental training, and it is but natural that these should become the leaders, and that the people should follow in their train. The majority of the people had enough to do to keep the wolf from the door, and to protect their widely scattered homes from the inroads of the savages. They had little time, and perhaps less inclination, to read and think for themselves, so that the leaders of the respective parties had little trouble in leading their people wherever they wanted them. The partisan organ played a jig and they danced; it played something solemn and they wept.

But as the country increased in wealth and population, the whole nation awoke from its lethargy, and colleges and schools sprang up in every direction. Since all danger from the savage had disappeared with the savage, and modern inventions have done so much towards lessening the number of working hours in a day, men get more time for the improvement of their minds. They study more; think more, and read more than formerly, and instead of relying entirely on the party leaders and the organs under their control, they now judge for themselves and act as they think best. The party organ is no longer the popular organ; its hold on the masses is steadily growing less and newspaper men, recognizing this fact, introduce a new attraction and call their newspapers independent—untrammeled by party and party leaders. But in most cases, instead of being a change of instrument, it is merely adding the additional attraction of a monkey or a bear, to gather in a few more coppers, while the same old organ goes on playing the same old tunes.

What we need in political journalism is a *really* independent newspaper; one that will tell the truth about both candidates. Why not give the good and the bad qualities of each candidate

regardless of party and party prejudice? So long as that is not done, all the bluster and blow of both the confessedly partisan and the so-called independent newspaper must count for nothing. It is to the newspapers that the majority of the people look for information on the topics and issues of the day, and unless the partisan spirit be laid aside, and matters presented in their true relation to each other, the masses can not be taught to act in such a way that pure government may result. Let us hope that the day will soon dawn when "Machine music" of every kind will have disappeared, and we shall have in its stead the harmonious chords, drawn by skilled hands from a pure press, "whose influence shall be as widespread as that of the American eagle itself, which, with one foot on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific, shelters all from the Great Lakes to the Gulf under its capacious wings."

Vanitas Vanitatum!

BY ELMER F. KRAUSS, '84.

Long before blind old Homer sang of the squabbles of the Greeks and Trojans concerning the charmer Helen and at a time when our ancestors were yet herders of sheep and cattle on the highland plains of Asia, a wise king in Palestine spake these words, "The glory of young men is their strength and the beauty of old men is the gray head." If Solomon were to write Proverbs, guided by the experience of the effulgent light of the civilization of this nineteenth century, he, in view of the subjective feelings of the generality of men, would revise his above-quoted saying and give it to us in this form—The glory of young men is their cigar and cigarette and the beauty of old men is their pipe and quid. In the minds of considerate and far-seeing men this version would cast no serious reflections upon the veracity of the wise king. If the grand privilege were vouchsafed to him to walk along our streets; to look into our counting rooms; to peep into our parlors; to cast a sympathetic glance into the studies of our philosophers, physicians, lawyers and ministers; there to behold the volumes of white smoke pouring from the mouths of our navvies, day laborers, dudes, students and professional men and to observe the floods of saffron-hued saliva ejected from the

lips of the same, he would break forth with more real earnestness than ever before, "Vanity of vanities: all is vanity."

When we consider that the inhabitants of our United States expectorate, sneeze and blow away in smoke ninety-five million dollars' worth of tobacco yearly, we feel that our paltry words are not adequate to express our surprise and disapprobation. Much has been written on the use and abuse of tobacco. A few contend that it has a legitimate use; the majority, however, affirm that every use of the weed is necessarily an abuse. Let us look at this question more closely with a view to our profit and improvement.

The very first impression one receives of the use of tobacco in any form is its filthiness. In spite of all the care that even a moderate user of tobacco can employ, his practice betrays him. The pungent bar-room odor of tobacco clings to his clothes and vitiates his breath. If even a moderate use of the weed is filthy, how much more so is its immoderate use? The running nose of the snuffer; the watery eyes, clammy lips and odorous hair and clothing of the smoker and the foul breath, yellow teeth and running mouth with yellow corners of the chewer, come under the daily observation of every one. Not only is the person of the smoker an offense to the nostrils of humanity not indurated to strong smells but God's pure air is also defiled by the smoke issuing from his lips. We do not know how often we inhale again the air that has penetrated the lungs of some of our fellow mortals. We are not conscious of it; but, whenever the smoke of tobacco strikes our olfactories, we can not avoid the disgusting thought that we are inhaling and swallowing that which has been in the inside of somebody else and there absorbed the moisture and perhaps disease germs of some other organism.

Not only is the use of tobacco a filthy practice but it also has the tendency to make the votary, who offers his daily incense at Tobacco's shrine, more selfish. This is more obviously the case with the smoker. The ubiquitous cigarette, cigar or pipe accompanies him everywhere; on the streets, in the shops, in the ladies' parlor, to the very doors of God's sanctuary and in the presence of women and children. Special cars must be set aside for the smoking fraternity and special signs must be put up in street cars and public buildings to prevent selfish men from rendering these places unfit for those men, women and children who have not cul-

tivated a liking for the fumes of tobacco smoke. The selfishness of the chewer is as great, if not greater, but perhaps not as evident; for his power to vitiate the atmosphere is not as potent as that of the smoker. His ability to make his indelible and lasting marks on stairs, floors and sidewalks, however, is greater. What more than a standing protest against the selfishness of the chewer are the placards on the walls of many churches mutely and beseechingly making this request, "Gentlemen will not spit upon the floor." Even a cursory glance upon the floors of some country churches, where these placards are not put up, will be sufficient to prove that the use of tobacco has no refining influence upon a person. We have even heard of a D. D. who never preaches without a quid of tobacco snugly stored away between his cheek and guns. To think that the word of God should be flavored with the smell of tobacco!

He who said, "Let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay," never would have encouraged the use of tobacco. The thought that he would have given his consent to it by his example and practice is horrible if not sacrilegious. If the use of tobacco is no vice, it at least approaches so near to it that no one would like to stake his salvation upon the difference. A vice makes man a slave to his appetites, undermines his health and robs him partly of his free will and manliness. This is just what tobacco does, notwithstanding the protestations of many that they can discontinue the practice whenever they desire. The use of tobacco has this heinous side. A person by nature is disposed to deceit, envy and carnality; but, in order to make the use of tobacco a pleasure, one is compelled to change his nature by submitting to a season of illness and discomfort. In principle it is on a parity with the use of strong drink.

No matter how holy a man may be, how learned or how venerable, if it be found that he is addicted to the use of tobacco it will detract in a measure from the reverence and respect which any considerate man can pay him. Not that we wish to say that we can not respect a man in spite of this practice. There are men for whom we entertain a very high degree of reverence and respect, yet if they were without this failing this respect would be raised to a still higher degree. Due honor ought to be given to the Methodists for passing a law or resolution debarring from their ministry any one who is addicted to the use of tobacco.

Would that the other ecclesiastical bodies in our country would follow their good example in this respect!

There are some young men at present on the verge of forming the habit of using tobacco. For such this article is mainly written. Those who are in the meshes of this habit and others who make a living by pandering to it, like Demetrius and the silversmiths, will ridicule and resist all attempts to bring about the right state of feeling and the right practice in regard to this matter.

The young men of our day must overcome, in many cases, the influence of the practice of their pastors, teachers, parents and associates. The majority of the young men of Muhlenberg College are preparing to enter the holy office of the ministry. They will be looked up to as examples and their influence will be strong upon the members of their future congregations. Young men, consider well what you are doing. Do not permit yourselves to be drawn into this habit. If you feel assured that the comfort you will derive from it will repay you for the expense and the inroads it will certainly but insidiously make upon your health, if you can with impunity face the terrible responsibility of leading by your example the young men of your future charges to acquire this habit, if it will make you more agreeable to your future families and associates and if it will make you more manly and Christlike; then, make no delay in acquiring it; but if not, then, shun it as your greatest enemy.

A timid person is frightened before a danger, a coward during the time, and a courageous person afterwards.—*Richter.*

I am very sure that any man of common understanding may, by culture, care, attention and labor, make himself whatever he pleases, except a great poet.—*Chesterfield.*

Fond Parent: "Well, Johnny, how are you getting along at school?" Johnny: "Oh, first-rate. I started on third, but I'm on first now." Fond parent: "Glad to hear it my son. Always try to be first. There is 50 cents for your industry." Johnny: "Ain't that nice! I'll try to get higher yet." Fond parent: "Higher? How can you be higher than first?" Johnny: "Easy enough; I can get to be short-stop or catcher."—*Philadelphia Call.*

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Editorials.

THERE is a time in man's life when the burdens and duties become too fatiguing for him alone to bear, then without any mathematical demonstration, he reaches the conclusion that in union there is strength. Comparatively few men do not arrive at such a conclusion, but whose fault it is we are unable to decipher. Such, however, was not the case with our worthy professor, Dr. Thomas. On Thursday, October 9th, he put his theory into practice and one week afterwards returned with his wife from their wedding tour. The young professor had left us for over a week and during his absence the students, knowing his mission in the city of brotherly love, prepared to give him and his wife a hearty welcome. After due deliberation in several joint meetings of the different classes it was decided that we could manifest our esteem and honor for the newly married couple in a no more appreciable manner than by giving them a happy serenade, on Fri-

day evening, October 17. In consequence of their residing very closely to the college, it was deemed advisable for the students to form the procession on Centre Square.

At 10.30 P. M. the students formed in line according to classes and headed by the Allentown Cornet Band proceeded to the home of the happy couple. The Dr. and his wife came to the door and received the happy greetings of the students with much pleasure and delight. After the band had rendered a choice selection of music, Mr. F. F. Fry congratulated the young couple in behalf of the students in a neat little speech to which the Dr. made a brief response. After another piece of music had been rendered, Mr. J. H. Waidelich, in a much appreciated speech, thanked the Dr. for the active part which he took in working up the excursion to the Electrical Exhibition so successfully. Our worthy marshal, Mr. E. E. Johnson, then commanded his small army to make an attack on "Fort Allen," where the Dr.'s hospitality brought many smiles on the boys' faces. Dr. Thomas is the youngest professor in the faculty, and during his short career with us not only has he won the affections of the students, but also the respect and esteem of our best citizens. Again we extend our most hearty congratulations to the Dr. and his bride and hope that his name may become indelibly printed on the rising fame of Muhlenberg.

THE Franklin Reading Room is again in active operation and on a firm financial foundation. A number of our sister colleges lack this department and greatly deplore the fact. Some of them are taking active measures to establish such organizations with favorable prospects. The class-room and text-book are both very essential to any curriculum. They enable us to discover and train the hidden powers of the mind, to carry on a chain of reasoning as impregnable as the proudest fortress that flaunts her flag to the breeze, to analyze the thought as well as the construction of languages both ancient and modern, to make calculations with the greatest exactness, to combine chemical elements in their proper proportions as well as ascertain their uses. In short, nothing from the remotest clouds to the very bowels of the earth, from horizon to horizon, from the creation of the universe to the present time, from the smallest microscopic organism to man, the ruler and lord of creation, has eluded their grasp or escaped their searching gaze. They treat rather of theories and

abstractions. They formulate rules and state exceptions. They penetrate into the causes of things, not contented with mere facts and results. But these alone will not produce a well-balanced and symmetrical mind in the student. He dare not be so absorbed in cultivating his own powers as to forget his fellow-men. He dare not think that his own self embraces the entire sphere. No! He must be more comprehensive in his ideas, less limited in his views.

Not every one, however, understands the proper use of a newspaper. He sees the press constantly streaming forth a flood of this kind of literature which resembles Niagara in its mass and the rapidity with which it circulates. In order that too much time be not consumed for the amount of information acquired in reading a newspaper, the mind must be trained for this work. It should be able at a single glance to select whatever is valuable and detect whatever is worthless. By daily practice this faculty can readily be cultivated and the student will find that this time, instead of being wasted, furnishes recreation to the mind and stores it with facts less than twenty-four hours old. Our reading-room has twenty-nine papers on file, all of which are accessible at all hours of the day. Most of the students are members of this organization, whilst those, who are not, fail to appreciate the advantages afforded.

RECREATION and excitement seem to be the watchwords of the students of Muhlenberg. Instead of being satiated by the serenade tendered Dr. Thomas, it only served to stimulate them to further exertions which finally culminated in an imposing demonstration in favor of the candidate of their choice—Belva Lockwood. Although gotten up in a comparatively short time, the affair was a complete success and the occasion one of enjoyment and jollity. Impelled by curiosity, large throngs composed of both sexes assembled all along the route to witness the novel and unique sight. Promptly at the appointed hour, the line of march began and at once, from the crowds of spectators, peals of laughter filled the air. It was indeed a rare sight. Onward moved the procession, composed of about sixty students, all clad in female attire. The costumes were especially ludicrous, various colors forming combinations unheard of before and evincing a high degree of originality and the aesthetic. "They looked just

lovely." Mother Hubbards were the prevailing style of dress, whilst some carried parasols to prevent the stars from injuring their delicate complexions and wore gloves so as to check the fury of the wind from their tender hands. Some persons were so completely deceived by their strong resemblance to the opposite sex as to be willing to wager bets that there were some girls among the ranks. Various dwellings were illuminated for the occasion along the route, among which must be mentioned the Female College. It was indeed a relief to the minds of Allentown citizens to see such a demonstration during the period of so great political doubt and it was an act of kindness and foresight on the part of the students to decide that Belva had been the successful candidate. Throughout the line were a number of transparencies scattered, containing appropriate phrases which especially attracted the attention of all who witnessed the procession. Among them were the following: "Muhlenberg College Belva Lockwood Club," "Mother Hubbards must be protected," "No flirting with this Adamless Eden Club," "Bangs and Frizzes," "Belva's only ammunition—Powder," "Belva's Majority 00,000,000," "We are opportunities—embrace us," "Our Platform, Lock-wood—Wed-lock," and others of a similar nature.

College Locals.

—Ho!

—Votes!

—Politics!

—Serenades!

—Belva Lockwood Parade!

—Who are getting too smart?

—"The Freshman creeps out until he is graduated."—*Dr. Wackernagel.*

—If "the Janitor has grown gray in the services of his country," how will he grow in the services of the Faculty and students?

—The Faculty granted Dr. Thomas one week only for the celebration of his honeymoon. During his absence the duties of the scientific department were ably discharged by Mr. M. L. Horne of '83.

—The Reading Room is in a flourishing condition. By the addition of several newspapers and magazines, the wants of all are amply supplied.

—The excursion was a great undertaking and enabled Dr. Thomas to make numerous trips to Philadelphia. All on account of the excursion (?).

—Dr. Sadtler is at present engaged in initiating the Seniors into their Lecture Course by making them the recipients of a lecture weekly, which they undoubtedly deserve.

—The Francke Missionary Society shortly held a meeting. Several new members were initiated, and important business matters, as well as missionary topics, were discussed.

—One of the Freshmen, while explaining what is meant by a 'Spiritual Marriage,' was told by the Professor that he was somewhat green on marriage points. The poor Freshie blushed all over and candidly acknowledged.

—The President and Vice President of the Sophronian Literary Society are men of weight and of prodigious understandings. They have no equals in college. If you take this in the physical sense, no objections will arise, otherwise, beware.

—Election day thinned the rank of every class, but swelled the class of voters. The spirit of "Patriotism," arising in Freshmania, is re-echoed by the Junioric breezes and transmitted through the Senior whirl-pools to be re-enforced on the Alumni seas.

—The Glee Club has been reorganized under the leadership of F. M. Fox and the glee of the college is creeping out in all directions. The Club has not as yet accepted any invitations, preferring to devote the present exclusively to extensive and proficient preparation.

—E. P. Kohler will now refrain from arousing the babies of the vicinity by his morning vociferations—"Schadt! Breakfast." He has connected his room with that of his table-companion by telegraph, and no longer will the *Kohler* wind from above *Schadt* the slumbers of those below.

—The Juniors are very much interested in digesting the Satires of Horace. To digest the delicacies of which the Poet often speaks would, however, be of much greater enjoyment.

Having at times stimulated their appetites, they are now cherishing the idea of having a "grand banquet."

—While one of the Juniors was entering the German recitation room, he made such a grand display of gymnastical genius, that he was complimented by the Professor as follows: "The longer you are connected with the college, the better you will become acquainted with Darwin's evolution theory." Loud applause.

—E. O. Leopold, formerly of Prepdom, has resumed his difficult journey and expects to reach Greenland by the beginning of next session. The Greenlanders are looking forward to his coming with delight, and will welcome him into their verdant midst, with discharges of snow-balls, grand displays of icicles and other demonstrations.

—A young lady of Allentown very much resembling Mrs. Dr. Thomas was escorted to church one Sunday evening by a Soph. As they were comfortably seated in a pew they attracted the eyes of nearly all, who in amazement thought and said "What is J. W. R. doing with Mrs. Dr. Thomas?" The wise are often flattered as well as "foolish."

—Several of the students who were invited to take the 'Political Stump,' stamped the issues of the campaign into such delicious juices by their eloquence, as enabled all to relish them in preference to any intoxicated liquids. In this noble work they did justice, not only to their country as citizens, but also to their institution as representatives.

—Hallow E'en was for the first time, in the annals of Muhlenberg, hallowed by the students. No chapel-benches and cabbage-heads adorned the campus, as in former years; no calathumpian band demanded the Dr.'s services with his well known lantern, but the night serenely passed away, hallowing the slumbers of all who were lying low for Belva.

—One Saturday a half dozen of the boys started out on a chestnut tour with their companions. After having tramped several miles the baskets which encumbered their hands, distracted the attention of the boys to such an extent, that they decided not to hurt the lonely nuts. The baskets were then examined and many amusements followed, after which they returned home, adorned with the last shades of Summer and a dozen chestnut burs.

—The favors shown and done to the boys are always reciprocated. Two mules were recently stuck with a load of coal on Fourth street. As soon as the students observed this, their sympathies were immediately aroused for their name-sake servants, whom they determined to extricate. Having fastened a rope to the front of the team, about forty of the boys pulled driver and all up the hill, and would have introduced him and his load to the Fem. Sem., had not the brake broken their power.

—Several of the 'Belvadiers' called on their lady friends after the demonstration, and were received with open hearts and arms. The blushes that crowned the countenances of the fair when able to replace their visitors were marvelous to behold. But they soon gave way to unrestrained expressions of laughter, which the manners of the visitors were constantly calling into play. After being the recipients of delicious fruit and the fair sex (?) salutations, the 'Belvadiers' returned to college to enjoy a happy repast.

—Two delegates from the Fem. Sem. lately appeared in college and manifested their Belva Lockwood spirit, by presenting a number of "Mother Hubbard" costumes for the support of the grand Belva demonstration. The room in which they were received became so strongly magnetized, as to make it the centre of attraction for nearly all the boys, some of whom attempted to make magnets out of themselves by appearing in their Belva costumes, but were completely unsuccessful, for immediate repulsion was the result.

—While one of the faculty was teaching a class of young ladies in a select school, the latter admired him so much that they resolved to hold him fast. When the class was dismissed, the ladies locked the door behind them, leaving the professor in a fine pickle. Having done no wrong he thought confinement the wrong place for him, and therefore sought an egress. Amidst the flirtations and rejoicings of his good disciples, he crawled through the window and disappeared leaving the spectators under the impression that he was an "immense contortionist."

—The triple man of '87 was lately aroused from his nocturnal slumbers by Sophormoric strains which tingled in his ears. Being sweetly (?) re-echoed on the midnight breezes, they were suddenly re-enforced by sounds from within, which raised the melody

to such a pitch that the neighbors and policemen were pitched into a state of excitement. When the policemen arrived to restore harmony with the harmonizing words, "Disperse you Buggers," all were so completely harmonized that they disappeared in every direction, followed by the echoes of the voice within.

—One morning when the hour of three was not yet tolled, all the students, with the exception of the Infants, arose for exercise. After a short parade, there was a sudden halt made in front of a pile of street-car ties. These served as arms, and, having shouldered them, the procession advanced up through college to the fifth floor, where they were grounded and formed into a blockade. The veteran janitor, who had stormed blockades in the services of his country, soon removed the obstruction, but became *ueberroth* during the process, for which the boys rewarded him liberally.

—The Freshman, in one sense, may be styled a model class. Their sole m del lies in their constitution, selections from which read as follows: "Order is Heaven's first and greatest law. Any member guilty of violating this law in the German class-room, by making any disturbance or racket, will be fined fifteen cents for the first offense and twenty-five cents for each consecutive one." Seniors, Juniors and Sophs take note. We would, however, suggest that the Freshmen enforce strict obedience to their constitution, create as many rackets as possible and contribute all imposts as a means for endowing the German chair.

—All the students came out unanimously for Mrs. Belva Lockwood with the exception of several, who bolted on account of an unprincipled reason. Their bolting, however, failed to break up the demonstration which was being considered at the time, and which took place on the evening of Nov. 5th. Miss (?) Brunner, accompanied by Belva, a woman of weight, lead the procession which consisted of 52 students, who were all handsomely appareled in female attire of every style. The transparencies containing solid and humorous mottoes, called forth continuous laughter and cheering, as well as the procession in general. All have heartily united in saying that it was the grandest procession Muhlenberg ever placed in the streets of Allentown.

College Personals.

FACULTY.

Dr. Wackernagel did not approve of our "Mother Hubbard parade."

Dr. Thomas, deeming it "not good for man to be alone," has at length taken unto himself a wife.

Dr. Sadtler, at the request of the students, preached an excellent sermon in St. John's Church on the sin against the Holy Ghost.

COLLEGE.

'85. Chas. C. B—— is proctor when nobody else is.

'85. Dan. E. B——was the marshaless (s)he who took the lead in the Belva Lockwood parade.

'85. Wm. H—— did not fall in line at *her* request.

'85. Elmer E. J—— went home on account of a *political indisposition.*

'85. Frank G. L—— says that he would make a better President than Grover.

'85. W. K. Mohr's spirit *rose* in chapel even before prayer—election returns unsettled.

'85. Howard has a name-sake in the family of our married Soph.

'85. Billy W—— spent six days in casting his maiden vote—returns from that county come in very slowly.

'85. "Eli, what do you think of a man that has no nature?" asked one of the professors. "He would be exceedingly peculiar," was the prompt answer.

'86. "Mr. Fox, you are not too *sly* for me," said the German professor the other day.

'86. Charley W. J—— headed the Junior class in the Belva Lockwood parade—we were minus *one* torch-light on the occasion.

'86. Sam. J. K——, when asked the symbol for nitrogen, answered "N. G." (no good.)

'86. Edwin F. K—— thoughtlessly entered the Greek recitation room with the Sophs; but seeing his mistake he made a

hasty retreat. The professor laughingly remarked: "Ed. is surely in love."

'86. "E. P. Kohler, with you words are as cheap as the oxen of ancient times" said our professor in French some time ago.

'86. A. Grant L—— was about the prettiest *artificial* maiden in line.

'86. Nick J. F——, on being told by his instructor to take his seat, said to him "your obedient servant."

'86. Sam. N. Potteiger deserves much credit for his labor in getting up the transparencies for Belva's demonstration.

'86. Elmer O. R——, although exceedingly young, allows hair to grow on his *cheeks* to protect them from becoming *hard.*

'86. Geo. P. Stem did some electioneering for his father who afterwards proved the successful candidate for treasurer of Northampton county.

'86. Nelson F. S——, after having pronounced the French word *voici* "wocky," was told not to get off any of his jokes. A hearty laugh from all his classmates followed.

'86. Henry W. W—— compared the Latin adjective great "Magnus, magnor, magnanimus."

'87. "Mr. Brown, if you have a *pony* for German you must feed him also" said his professor the other day.

'87. Tilly made the vain effort to hide his identity in the parade by hanging a four-inch lace around the brim of his "poke bonnet," but owing to his *individual immensity* he was not successful.

'87. "Keedy," asked the professor, "What were the other people doing while Noah was building the Ark?" He answered unhesitatingly, "Collecting the animals."

'87. Milton J. K—— was honored by his classmates with a calathumpian serenade.

'87. "Sleepy" K—— has severed his connections with college and become a gentleman of leisure.

'87. Kramlich's knee-breeches have at last arrived.

'87. Geo. A. Miller translated the Latin phrase *in regna proserpinae* "into the regions of porcupine."

'87. Clinton J. Schadt and E. P. Kohler, '86, will please explain why, although having their rooms connected by telegraph,

they open their windows whenever they desire to speak with each other.

'87. John G. S.'s room has become the grand depot where certain Freshmen procure all essays for society.

'87. Schmidt E's fame precedes him wherever he goes. When he visited Philadelphia a few weeks ago, the little boys called him *dude*.

'88. Clinton F—— often goes to Lumberville for the purpose of *embracing opportunities*.

'88. Davy G. Gerberich some time ago visited the students, showed them his picture and asked for subscriptions.

'88. Hassler, J. W——, is, by universal consent, considered the *freshest* of the *fresh*.

'88. Geo. G—— even wore a lady's dress in the parade.

'88. "Ralph, now give us an artistic translation because you are an artistic young man."

'88. "Ally" S—— translated *geben acht* "give it up." Hilarity was the natural consequence.

JANITORIUM.

Our ex-janitor paid us a short visit and said that in case the election returns of New York could not be agreed upon, the Southern States would be thrown overboard according to the Constitution. A revelation!

The present janitor received $2.00 from the students for carrying out the logs which the Freshmen (?) had carried on the fourth story of the college building.

At Amherst, students who obtain an average of seventy-five per cent. are excused from exa nination on that subject at the end of the term.—*Ex.* At Muhlenberg, students who do not obtain an average of seventy-five per cent. are allowed to review that subject for their mutual improvement and edification.

Professor: "What can you say of the second law of thought?" Student: "It cannot both be and not be. For example, the door over there must be either open or shut; it cannot be both open and shut." Professor: "Give another illustration." Student: "Well, take the case of another door."—*Ex.*

General College News.

Amherst may devote its course exclusively to the classics.

Leyden, Holland, boasts of possessing the wealthiest college in the world.

The House of Representatives contains one hundred and four college graduates.

President McCosh, of Princeton college, is said to have graduated from six colleges.

Gymnastic exercises are compulsory in the Freshman and Sophomore classes at Princeton.

Harvard is agitating the question of changing its four years' course to three and admitting none but graduates to its classes.

A large number of College Monthlies have come out in a new and attractive dress. None of them has adopted the Mother Hubbard style.

Dickinson has added two new professors to its faculty, one of Modern Languages and the other an assistant professor of Greek. Both of them are alumni of the college.

At the intercollegiate oratorical contest held at Lincoln, Ill., Knox college was successful in carrying off the pennant. Eight colleges and universities were represented.

Out of 3,590 men graduated since last May from the various colleges there became: Lawyers, 500; Doctors, 500; Ministers, 500; Merchants, 10; Base Ball Players, 1,890.—*Ex.*

The Freshman class at Williams numbers fifty-five; at Dartmouth, ninety-eight; at Yale, one hundred and twenty; at Cornell, two hundred and twenty, or an increase of seventy over last year.

Six colleges and universities had each more than one thousand students during the last scholastic year, viz: Michigan, 1554; Columbia, 1520; Harvard, 1522; Oberlin, 1474; Yale, 1070; University of Pennsylvania, 1044.

Of the thirty-nine professorships at the University of Edinburgh, eighteen pay $5,000 or more a year. The Professor of Anatomy receives $16,000, while the heads of the Greek, Latin and Mathematical departments each receive $7,500.—*Ex.*

The *University Review* has appeared as the successor to the *Kansas Review* and the *University Courier*. Its October issue contains some valuable and carefully compiled statistics, which will be read with interest by all its subscribers. These statistics comprise fourteen of our most prominent colleges and universities and seven State institutions.

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Muhlenberg Monthly.

VOL. II. ALLENTOWN, PA., DEC., 1884. NO. 4.

Success.

BY H. M. MUHLENBERG, PH. G., '76.

Success in life is positive and progressive, dependent on the material aids of character, energy and happy constitutional conditions. When these are favorable, unbounded is the range of success. Even the absence of some does not preclude all returns, and conscientious improvement of our opportunities and talents, must reap its reward. Genius is not indispensable; the highest intellectual endowments frittered away, will be fruitless and barren of reward. Men of mediocrity, rightly marking out their career, and rigidly adhering to it, will grasp the gifts of fortune, and climb the hill of fame sooner and better than those more highly gifted who waste their hours and years with commonplace generalities and egotistic praise of self and self attainments.

The best known literary characters of antiquity, trace their success, not to fortune or favor, not to luck or genius, but to steady and constant application, and habits of unceasing and untiring effort.

Orators like Cicero and Demosthenes, poets like Horace and Homer, warriors like Cæsar and Alexander, and philosophers like Sophocles and Plato, would never have reached their exalted position on the pages of history, save by unremittent toil and a definite line of action and thought. What is true of these distinguished ancient worthies, is equally true in our own times.

Shakespeare, our great dramatist; Byron and Coleridge, our best known poets; Luther and Calvin, our religious reformers; Napoleon and Wellington, the distinguished military leaders, and all the countless host of men in every business, literary and material pursuit can only claim distinction by reason of intense

thought, guiding and directing their mental capabilities, influencing their actions, and controlling their every movement. Yet not one single one of these renowned examples would ever have achieved or attained success save by study, energy and application. They will never outlive their usefulness and cease benefiting mankind by their influence. This high degree of material success is not confined only to the ranks of literary men, or men celebrated for imperishable gifts of mind and intellect. A philanthropist or merchant, a farmer or an importer, a mechanic, artisan or laboring man has the same opportunities in their more humble rank of life, commensurate with their necessities and wants, and measured by their desires and needs.

He can achieve distinction, render his life comfortable and prosperous, surround his family with affluence and benefit humanity with his benevolent and consistent life and in his own circle live happier and better.

Not like the ignorant and vicious, with no virtuous impulse or aspiration for higher things than eating and drinking and the gratification of animal pleasure and sensual indulgences. The future of such a one is marked by calamity, degradation and crime, a sport and play for fortune, and but a useless blot on the history of humanity, no past, no present, no future, but a miserable death.

A comparison between these varied departments of social caste, is perhaps not exactly judicious, for while the elements of success are the same, the ways and means to attain this end are not the same.

A literary education surpasses a business training, in the more varied accomplishments it presents to its votaries, and the more extended influence it exerts in improving the taste, memory and imagination, in moulding human opinions, influencing human effort and intensifying the power of human thought and expression. A man like Evarts and Thurman will be remembered when a Gould or Lorillard is forgotten, and the memory of a Washington and Lincoln will gild the pages of future history, in imperishable renown, when a Sage or a Vanderbilt will only be remembered by a costly Mausoleum. Yet all these illustrious characters will never be thought out of place by reason of success.

The diligent and careful student poring over his tasks and in-

tense in his desire for improvement, considers his toil only as a means of mental training and cheerfully foregoes every pleasure of sense and taste for the sterling returns of mind and thought. He finds his reward in the proud consciousness of victory and future emoluments.

The scientist or inventor, intense upon a discovery that will electrify the world, will even at the expense of health and comfort use up months and years after the as yet unknown and undiscovered, congratulating himself when the work is accomplished, not so much on the pecuniary returns as the benefits accruing to mankind.

These are but two of the many examples where literary and intellectual effort have unlocked the hidden Arcana of Nature and delved deep into her mighty bosom for her choicest secrets. Success has made them men in every way, an honor to their God, country and times. Yet their life has not been perhaps easy in its earlier stages, difficulties have approached, disappointments have intruded, sorrow has dimmed the lustre of their eyes and care corroded their hearts. Yet with single and undivided effort, they have persevered and gone forward, ever increasing their mental stature and growth until at length, after the labor of years, the stern realities of life have been conquered and success is theirs.

To set your mind resolutely upon the accomplishment of any purpose, is to go half way to its attainment. The conscious possessor of intellectual gifts of a high order, relies too much upon them; he does not see his way clearly to any definite result; he does not concentrate his powers on any given object, and he runs to waste, nothing better, at the best, than a splendid failure. To concentrate your powers, to go directly to the point, and resolutely determining to succeed is to secure success. Concentration is not isolation or self absorption. Singleness of aim is what you want and need to attain success. Do not be over sensitive, do nothing that can give you a single pang of conscience. Do not even be puffed up on the score of pride, vanity and egotism.

You must bear many rebuffs. You will sustain many failures. Those failures are grand materials of success. Almost every successful man was made by his failures, and what he considered hard fate was really good fortune.

Be liberal and charitable in your views, and not carping in your feelings. Scorn not an humble friend or scoff at ordinary talent. You may gain much by a stray expression, and be benefitted by an humble sentiment. A helping hand you may need, often in the greatest straits. That is assured, not as an accident, but by reason of your own past charity and sincerity. Strive to live to benefit mankind, and then when your brightest hopes are realized and your aims accomplished and the time comes for you to lay aside your shield and buckler, you will justly receive the reward you merit, and you will have the consciousness of a life well spent and fairly won.

A Student's Ambition.

BY C. F. W. HOPPE, '85.

In all spheres of life, in every age, the prevalent sentiment seems to be "onward and upward." The mechanic is not satisfied when he does his work as well as his fellow-mechanic, but he must excel him. So a sculptor aims at a Phidias and a painter at a Raphael. Yet this is not only confined to the mechanic and manual laborer, but it also extends into the wide sphere of mental and moral actions. First of all we meet the orator striving to become a Demosthenes and a Cicero, then the statesman endeavoring to surpass a Clay and a Webster, next the professional man trying to excel all others in his chosen sphere, lastly the classical scholar and the student, each in his respective department, forcing his way forward, disregarding the obstacles and hindrances which present themselves. Of this latter class we would more especially treat.

It is quite natural that competition should exist among students, as it also does among all other classes of society. This competition among, or ambition of, students is both proper and advantageous, but has the contrary tendency also when not lead into the right channels. In so far as the student entertains this ambition for the bettering of himself both mentally and morally, and also when he, under its guidance, strives to do his duty in such a manner as both to please his parents or guardians, and also to appease his conscience, it is proper and beneficial to him; but on the contrary when it is mere selfishness and the desire to obtain an honor or prize, or when it even turns to spite, then it

exerts a detrimental influence not only on the student himself but also upon those who are more or less associated with him. Let us, therefore, consider these more fully.

"Watch and Advance" should be every student's motto. Watch ! Grasp every opportunity, for opportunities lost cannot be recovered. Often we must say "it might have been, but"— but why? Because we were not watching and therefore not ready to make the best use of our time and opportunities. How many a minute and how many an hour is not uselessly spent which could be of great importance not only in exercising the mind, i. e., in perusing the works of Sir William Hamilton, or by trying to prove the Darwinian theory of the origin of man to be correct, but also in building the foundation of character and habits, which play such a prominent part in the after-years of man's career. Every student should remember that as the tree grows so it stands and so also that the habits formed at College will accompany him through life. For this reason he should be attentive and strive to avail himself of every opportunity so that in later years he may look back on his College years with pleasure and feel that the College had been a true "Alma Mater."

Only too frequently do students strive to stand first in their class, not because it will give their parents pleasure to see their son doing his duty to the best of his ability, but because they would like to excel some one member of their class either by fair or foul means. This feeling should not exist among any class of students, much less among such as study for the ministry. Can there be that true Christian love where this feeling prevails? Certainly not, for it not only causes the student himself to become spiteful, but it also awakens indignation on the part of the class against their fellow-classmate. For how could it be otherwise, when one member strives to excel his classmates merely for the purpose of excellency? This is certainly not in accordance with the Word of God, for we are to love our neighbor as ourselves and how can we when we are constantly at war with him? We cannot both be friend and enemy at the same time, for that would require the twofold nature that the hypocrites possess.

Again, honors and prizes often stimulate the student to be more energetic than he would be, were there no honors or prizes given. The spirit of pride takes possession of him as soon as he sees that he is accomplishing his end. He studies for recita-

tion and does not care about deriving any further benefit. When examinations come, not being prepared by his previous studies, he must avail himself of the "cramming" process by which not only the memory, but also all the intellectual faculties are strained to their utmost. For this reason the first-honor men do not always prove to be the shining lights in real life, since for the most part they have overworked themselves whilst at College and in addition they have reached the zenith of their ambition and their zeal and energy vanish like the mist under a noonday sun.

In conclusion let us compare these two classes of students and see what a contrast there is between them. The former, desirous to do their duty, strive onward and upward, though slowly yet surely, not from mere ambition, but from the sense of the right and thus fit themselves for the real battle of life, while, on the other hand, the latter, anxious to excel, force their way through College so as to receive an honor and in so doing spend many hours uselessly not profiting by it in the end. It is to be hoped that this latter class may soon be rooted out of all our Colleges.

Two Big Little Things.

BY OSCAR E. PFLUEGER, '84.

The two criteria by which more people judge, and are able to judge, of our literary attainments, are our orthography and pronunciation of the English language. Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, the dead languages, all indisputably hold high places in a liberal education; but after all it is the *English language* which is the vehicle of our thoughts, the means by which all other knowledge is utilized; it is the sword with which life's battles are to be fought. Bad spelling and pronunciation here, betrays a lack of attention in a very important direction.

Need we offer an apology for presenting so common a subject to the consideration of the readers of the MONTHLY, when observation shows that so many of the students in our higher institutions of learning are so defective in this particular? Or need the truth of the matter be demonstrated? We think not. The frequent misspelling and mispronunciation of simple and commonplace words, to say nothing of those more difficult and rare, speaks but too plainly. Why is this? We answer that in

the majority of cases it may be traced to thoughtless negligence and a non-appreciation of the importance of attaining to the greatest possible degree of perfection in the English language.

Books are not always a true index of the intellectual attainments of him whom they surround; still, is a student justified in entering and graduating from a College without supplying himself with an English Unabridged Dictionary, or at least having constant access to one? Does it not show a sad depreciation of this part of their education when men procure for themselves Latin, Greek, German Lexicons, and even Encyclopedias, without *also* procuring an English Unabridged Dictionary, when they have none in their room? Possibly they may not need it as badly as others, but a true student is not content with mediocrity; and with such help they might attain to a still higher degree of perfection. Is there any excuse for being without such help? We know well that the means of the majority of students are limited, but we know of none for whom we believe this to be a valid excuse for this deficiency. The plain fact of the matter is that in most cases where this excuse is advanced, a little prying into personal matters would show that the price of many dictionaries has gone to the tobacconist and for other unnecessaries and luxuries, which are neither conducive to health, intelligence or manliness.

Readers, is this matter a trivial or secondary factor of our future success? The vast majority of graduates adopt some calling or other in which written or spoken language enters largely into their sphere of labor. The English language is and will continue to be the popular language of this country. Neither written nor spoken language corrupted with such blunders as a common school boy might be supposed to know, commands the audience, the respect and the conviction which it otherwise would. The world has a just claim on the few who have enjoyed intellectual advantages above those of the many. To them men look for a pattern; and although not many may teach by precept, *all* will teach by example. Many of the alumni of a well known college all give the same pronunciation to a number of words for which there is neither the least dictionary authority, nor that of general usage. We undoubtedly here have an illustration of the imitation of an incorrect pattern in the form of a Professor, by those who, themselves becoming teachers, set the

same erroneous example for the imitation of their students. Thus we see the aptitude with which persons will imbibe even the erroneous traits of others, and how the defects of a man in such a position assume the form of a geometrical progression. Though not all are destined to become teachers by profession, yet *all* will exert the same silent influence on those who are around and about them.

A college curriculum can devote but a very limited time to English language and literature; admission takes proficiency in them already for granted. With due respect and attention to all the higher branches, let all such as feel this deficiency not fail even now to give careful and prompt attention to these rudimentary branches which nothing short of the most untiring observation and attention and constant reference to authorities can remedy. What a vast storehouse of information the student can find in an Unabridged Dictionary! But alas! not all ever find it. The full use of the dictionary is not derived by referring merely to the orthography, pronunciation and definition of words. How serious is the neglect to add to these Etymology which will aid the mind in more clearly retaining the rest. If it is necessary that students looking forward to the Gospel ministry, as well as others, should acquire the ability to express their thoughts fluently and in well chosen words, is it not equally necessary that they should familiarize themselves with the pronunciation of Scripture proper names, which are also often so badly neglected? A careful examination of the dictionary will reveal an abundant treasury from which to draw.

If those whose eyes rest on these lines and who feel the defect of this rudimentary part of their education, be brought to pause and reflect, and to realize the importance of this frequently depreciated matter, the aim of these cursory remarks will have been realized. Let all feel assured that attention here will increase the power of their pen and their tongue, and will enable them to demand a higher degree of respect and to exert a stronger influence on their fellow men.

Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.—*Young.*

Great talkers are leaky pitchers, everything runs out of them.

There are in business three things necessary—knowledge, temper, and time.—*Feltham.*

Pulpit Oratory.

BY E. F. KEEVER, '86.

There is no gift so grand, no endowment so elevating, and no faculty so useful as that of speech. Through it a new conception is made known, an idea conveyed, and mankind is made wiser thereby. By means of speech man not only makes known his wants, but with a whisper or an oration he stirs the individual or sways the multitude, at pleasure. If he uses the most elegant and elaborate forms of speech with effect, he is an orator. By means of words properly constructed, fitly spoken, and well expressed, the orator can paint pictures with grander effect than Apelles ever produced, he can carve images whose form and outline far surpass those of the figures modelled by Phidias. He is a creator, an inventor, one who from given materials produces wonders.

Nowhere should oratory be more cultivated than in the pulpit; yet how little of it do we find there. Orators, it is true, are scarce in all professions, but we do not think that preachers excel any too much in this; neither have many of them exhausted all their resources in this department. What is the extent of the oratory of many of our preachers? They ascend the pulpit, open a manuscript, and in a monotonous tone, without a change of countenance or a movement of the arm, pour forth a stream of statements—a *continued* discourse—the various parts of which can not be distinguished for want of modulation, until their hearers are compelled to *nod* assent to all that is said.

Why do so many of our church members sleep? Is it their fault alone? Are they not anxious to hear words which greatly concern them? It may be said that those who would hear the words of 'life' would listen. Very true, but there are many who go to church not to hear the 'word of life,' but through some other motive. This is providential, and now is the time for the preacher to rouse them to a sense of their condition, to tell them why they ought to come to church, and to impress them with the necessary truths. But alas! he does not stir, he does not impress, and the indifferent person goes away saying that he did not know the gospel was 'so dry.'

Let the same preacher hear a school-boy recite a declamation, any monotony, any mistake either in grammar or in gesture he

will criticise, and tell him to 'fire up' and become more animated. Now then it follows, if he is guilty of the same faults, why does he not criticise himself and improve his own public speaking? Is he too bashful to raise his arm or does he think himself ridiculous, if he changes his countenance? When a man becomes old enough to preach, it is generally expected that he has put away those youthful emotions which formerly disturbed him.

Let us follow the monotonous preacher a little further. When he speaks to another person in common conversation, he does not fold his hands, look his hearer in the face and drawl away, but he becomes animated by what he says. If he wishes to express joy, he smiles, his eye glitters; if he would show sorrow, his countenance falls and his tone is sad. Then as he warms with his words, he begins to use his arm, and so he continues until his whole soul and even his body are involved in what he says. However, as soon as he enters the pulpit, he seems to have lost all emotion and animation, and his delivery is cold and monotonous. The fire has gone out.

This indeed appears strange; an explanation is wanting. Why does this man lose all spirit and feeling when he preaches the 'gospel' which is said to possess such power, and retain animation when he speaks of his own affairs? Are not the precepts of scripture questions of life and death? Shall he drive his own thoughts into the hearts of men with a piercing look of the eye, a clear cut word of the mouth, and a vehement gesture of the arm, and let fall the words of the Almighty on people's ears with the mere, cold enunciation of a word? He cannot expect to stir his audience if he is not stirred himself.

As to the cause of this failing with so many preachers, not much can be said. The two principal reasons for their want of the proper powers, are lack of training and natural deficiency; and even the latter will fail as an excuse upon due investigation. There is no want of subjects, for what themes can be more desirable than those which relate to the soul, whose deep and dark recesses man penetrates, and having searched its apparently empty chambers, comes back to analyze the emotions and instruct the passions? What better material can the discourser procure for his purposes? It takes not a Talmage to repeat "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork;" nor a Beecher to say "Peace, be

still'' with effect. Any man who has emotion or feeling can deliver the words of 'truth' with power if he will but remember that the 'foolishness of man's preaching' is not merely *expounding*, but also *persuading*.

Reform.

Now that the political excitement of the country has again subsided, and the nation's head has virtually been chosen, to the satisfaction of some and the dissatisfaction of others, "Reform" the shibboleth of politicians, again sinks into forgetfulness until men are called forth to "rally once again." The word, however, though frequently a misnomer in politics, ought to have a practical significance in every day life. In politics it is employed chiefly by the party out of power as a means to get into power. But when success crowns their efforts and the sceptre of power is handed over, the pre-existing modes of government are quite satisfactory to them and for the sake of ease and comfort they follow the course mapped out by their predecessors, and consign their shibboleth to oblivion until their opponents resume it anew.

Reform ought not to be confined to the sphere of government alone; but wherever maladministration, or anything detrimental to sound healthy progress, exists it ought to be discussed; its significance thoroughly investigated in all its ramification; old methods, rules and customs, if found deficient, speedily reformed. No one would be willing to affirm that reform is not necessary in government, in religion, in education and in the morals of the people. Its power and influence ought to be felt in all these departments, yet the moving spring to action is extremely slow. Time and space do not permit a thorough discussion of any of these topics, but a few remarks on that part of educational reform, which enables students to present themselves as educated men, when their career as students shall have been ended, may not be in vain.

Of great importance to the success of an institution of learning is the bearing of its students in the social circles. We do not mean that students are to be educated in this direction to such an extent that they become leaders of society; become free and easy wherever they go; become acquainted with all the intricacies and refinements of modern etiquette. But we *do* mean that

a collegiate course ought to give a young man at least, so much in this direction, that he can engage creditably in a conversation with a tolerably well educated man. So that he does not need to feel abashed when it is accidentally discovered that he is a graduate of some institution, (a thing which his intelligent (?) conversation would never betray,) and that he is a representative of a class commonly designated as educated men. To be well acquainted with all the ancient classic lore is a great and an invaluable part of an education, but society lives in the present and is interested in the topics of the present, consequently this fountain of knowledge only then becomes an accomplishment, when its possessor is competent to draw from it such facts as will interest our people and serve to illustrate topics of the present. This is a defect which ought to be amended. It is teaching the theoretical at the expense of the practical.

Of still greater importance is their appearance in public. It is usually the lack rather than the possession of a thing that causes us to feel the need of it most keenly; and only the hope of having our desire gratified in the future is able to save us from despair. This is realized by the poor desiring to accumulate wealth; the ignorant longing for knowledge; and the penitent seeking the favor of Heaven. Discontent, with thorough application until the longed for goal is attained, is an admirable quality, and our early death alone can debar its possessor from success. It is not owing to the lack of noble ambition on the part of students to become good and respectable speakers, but the application to become such is too rarely found, without an external impelling force. And right here is the place where reform is most necessary, viz.: to train those who do not possess that natural quality to appear before an audience with grace and elegance, nor the application to acquire it by self-culture. To suggest methods how to attain this might be presumptuous; but no serious minded man can fail to see the truth inherent in the argument, and the necessity of more training in this direction. A graceful appearance before an audience is a great part of an orator's success. If this is done with such elegance that his audience is captivated by it a great deal is accomplished which would otherwise have to be gained by force of argument. Even the impressions made by his discourse may be forgotten while those of his bearing remain. Therefore let the practical part of this subject be really felt. So that he who later in life attempts to burst the barriers of sin and superstition; or he who strives to elevate justice to her proper throne, may be enabled to speak with his mien as well as his words. Let awkwardness and rudeness be forever banished from the stage, the bar, and the pulpit.

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Editorials.

TO the student bound down to books and a continuous strain of study, nothing is so agreeable as an occasional indulgence in fun and jollity. But, unfortunately, the line between fun and folly, sensible and senseless enjoyment is not always distinctly defined and hence is overtrodden by many before they are really aware of the fact. Especially is this true with regard to the conduct witnessed in one of our departments, known to every student, which has now reached such a state that we can no longer refrain from giving it the severe censure it deserves. Laying aside the moral view of the question which is manifest to every thoughtful mind, there are other considerations which would of themselves condemn it. The idea is so ancient. If the originators and those engaging in these disturbances credit themselves with doing something unthought of before, they greatly deceive themselves. Ay! if they but knew the great length of time it has been in existence and the countless instances in which this thread-

bare "joke" has been played, they would desert the cause they advocated and join the ranks of its opponents. Coupled with hazing, it constitutes the first two tricks of the verdant Freshman and conceited Sophomore and invariably attests the fact that physical force has triumphed over mental culture. Add to this the frequency of repetition, and the picture at once excites disgust and shows a total absence of all traces of those ideas which would naturally characterize the mind of the true student. Consider, too, the meanness of every such attempt. For we can safely assert without fear of contradiction that, should our president ask each student individually, every one would deny having taken part in it. Yet is honor at so low an ebb? Is there so little regard for right and truth? Or is it due to thoughtlessness? Let us show the true dignity of students by denouncing all such base acts of cowardice and by abstaining from any further participation in them.

EVERY one knows how absolutely necessary it is for students to be able to express themselves in clear and concise language. While the manner of expression in the English language receives particular attention during the whole college course and is greatly aided by extemporaneous debates and the exercises in the Literary Societies, still those students who intend to study Theology and who will be obliged to use the English and the German tongue in their professional duties, have long since felt the need of becoming more proficient in the German language. In order to gain this proficiency the German professor has kindly consented to devote an extra hour, each week, with those Seniors who thirst after the language, to German conversations and debates. The exercise has already proved itself to be a healthy one and some of the participants are talking German with apparent ease and fluency.

"PROF. M. H. RICHARDS, of Muhlenberg College, delivered a lecture on "Social Salt" on Thanksgiving evening, at Allentown, which judging from the press reports and comments, is worthy of larger audiences and a more extended hearing. The professor takes the ground that 'pure, good, true character,' and not uncurbed ambition, is the mainstay of society. He deprecates the encouraging of young people to rise in the world without a thought of probity.

"He said: 'It is not the sphere in life of labor or occupation about which the state is concerned, but the integrity and intelligent patriotism of the citizen; in a word, that he be a person of good character. This 'excelsior' business reads well in poetry, but to what does it amount? Suppose a boy takes the one chance in a million or so that he may when grown up be nominated for president—what does it amount to if he can't carry New York?'

"Prof. Richards is a native of this city, has on several occasions occupied the pulpit of Trinity Lutheran Church and is a graduate of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He has been connected with Muhlenberg College as professor of belles-lettres for a number of years, and his high scholarship is recognized wherever his name is known.

"He is the collegian's beau ideal of a professor, being of a social disposition, unassuming, sympathetic, a brilliant conversationalist and as full of information as an egg is of meat. He loves his work and is never so much at home as in his class-room, surrounded by buoyant, bright, youthful minds. That he should be popular with the students is only natural.

"His success in the lecture field has been marked and the public always find him original, entertaining, a genial raconteur, with the ability to please young and old.

"Prof. Richards has struck the keynote of all education, and his views are those of a keen observer and sound thinker."—*Reading News.*

AT last the official returns of the election are in and Cleveland is elected. In honor of their victory the Democrats of our city and vicinity held a jubilant demonstration, on November 24th, in which one could see all the rare specimens of fun collected during the last twenty-four years. On being petitioned by the students, the faculty dispensed with the P. M. exercises on that day, thus giving each one a fair opportunity to satisfy his curiosity. Our boys are always happy to have the monotony of their regular work broken, especially when a recitation breaks off, and hence are great advocates for holidays. To their credit, however, we must say that during the whole campaign they have held the excitement in subjection and faithfully attended to their studies.

THANKSGIVING DAY, like many of the students, and the turkey and chicken, has come and gone. The boys in general gave thanks for a holiday and only regretted that it didn't continue one day longer. The majority spent the day in furnishing ample work to their digestive apparatus, lessening the surplus of food then existing, for which they must hereafter suffer, in visiting the rinks for exercise to lighten the ponderous weight then burdening their organisms, and in various other ways. It was a red-letter day for fowls. What *foul* murders then disfigured the pages of history! How they "fought, bled and died!" How we bought, ate and sighed! Scarcely had the stalwart "unterrified" begun to celebrate the victory they had achieved in the recent political contest ere they were called to their untimely grave. The boys also gave thanks for the proclamations issued by the President and Governor, but would humbly suggest that hereafter they appoint different days and that the city and college authorities do likewise, thus giving us about a week's holiday. Still we were thankful for small favors and heartily enjoyed it as long as it lasted.

Our Alumni.

'68. The society event of the season in Reading was the marriage of William F. Muhlenberg, M. D., to a daughter of H. H. Muhlenberg, Esq., Cashier of the Farmers' National Bank. The groom's father, Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Fry officiated. We extend to our fellow-alumnus our hearty congratulations and wish the newly wedded pair unbounded happiness.

'69. On Monday evening, Nov. 17th, the Evangelical Alliance, of which Hon. John Jay is President, held a public meeting in Association Hall, in New York, to receive the report of Rev. Dr. Schaff, the delegate to the European Alliance at Copenhagen. In its report of this meeting, the *Lutheran Observer* has the following about an early Muhlenbergian: "The Rev. Professor R. F. Weidner, of Augustana Theological Seminary, at Rock Island, Ill., followed in an address on the state of religion in London. It was an able presentation of the history and character of the Swedish Church and people, the various religious tendencies as they exist at the present time, and the

difficulties with which the State Church has to contend, and closed with an earnest appeal for sympathy toward a church that had accomplished so much in the cause of Evangelical Christianity. The address was received with great favor and was heartily applauded."

'71. Rev. Hiram Peters, pastor of the congregation at Saegerstown, Pa., has accepted a call to the church of the Reformation at Rochester, N. Y.

'71. "By the dynamite explosion at Stouchsburg, Pa., the Lutheran church of that place, Rev. A. Johnson Long, pastor, was badly wrecked. A daily paper says that it was a fine stone building, and worth about $15,000; that the roof is in an adjoining field, the 100 feet spire is in ruins on the ground and every window and door is gone."—*The Lutheran.*

'71. The Lutheran congregation in Brooklyn, N. Y., of which Rev. Henry B. Strodach is pastor, is erecting a church edifice which is to cost $100,000 when completed.

'73. "The *Allgemeine Lutherische Kirchenzeitung*, the most influential of church papers in Germany, Dr. Luthardt being editor-in-chief, published in its number for October 31 a very lucid sketch of the history of our church in the United States, by the ready pen of Rev. J. Nicum, of Syracuse."—*The Lutheran.*

'74. We are happy to report the prosperity of Oscar E. Holman, Esq., in his new home in St. Paul, Minn. He is engaged in the Germania Bank, is counsel for a building association, and has lately moved into a new house just completed.

'75. On November 4th, Dr. Wilson S. Berlin was elected Coroner of Lehigh county, Pa.

'77. Rev. M. L. Zweizig's congregation at Scranton, Pa., is growing. It has lately purchased a lot of ground for $5,500, on which a church is to be erected.

'80. Rev. James F. Beates, of Conewago, Pa., has accepted a call as assistant pastor in the Lancaster, Ohio, charge.

'80. Rev. Wilson Yeisley has moved from New Hagerstown to Sherrodsville, Ohio.

'81. From the Doylestown *Democrat* we learn that Rev. Joseph W. Mahn, performed his first wedding ceremony at his resi-

dence in Dublin on November 1st. May he have many more knots to tie.

'81. On June 19th, by the Rev. E. J. Fogel, assisted by Rev. M. J. Kramlich, Rev. Oscar D. Miller was married to Miss Annie Biery, of South Whitehall. They are living at Hamburg, Pa.

'84. Milton W. Bohn is teaching the classics in a private academy in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

'84. Albert B. Erb has gone to Texas to teach school. When you come to Weesatche, Goliad Co., give him a call.

Exchanges.

"Co-education is creating quite a stir among many institutions. There is a marked difference of opinion among the colleges in regard to this course. Among a certain class of students, co-education could exist without hurtful influences, while among another class it would be demoralizing. The average number of young men enter college at a tender age, when other influences, outside of their studies, easily gain control of them. This danger is increased by throwing the two sexes together. The hot-headed youth is susceptible to many freaks, and this method is placing before him the temptation, which is most liable to detract his mind from the true course. If there is anything that is disagreeable it is a love-sick student. This may occur without co-education, but the presence of ladies certainly increases it. To students older in years not so much can be said, yet even old heads are often turned by the enticing charms of feminine loveliness. While it is but human in a person to be thus afflicted, it is, at the same time, hurtful and disgusting."—*College Student.*

"Educated crime is shrewd, sharp, artistic, scientific—men who are well versed in the principles and laws which govern human action. They can not only write, but they can write just like you do, so that bank cashiers cannot tell it from your own autograph in their books. They are the experts of the land, demanding the best salaries and obtaining the best positions. These are persons whose intellects have received a high degree of culture, but whose moral susceptabilities have been neglected and dwarfed until their only thought is to get the almighty dollar, and evade the keen scent of the bloodhounds of the law."—*Carthaginian.*

"THE PREP.—It is the characteristic of truly great men, and of other beings great, to take the lead. Circumstances may often be adverse, frowning custom frequently bars the way, and ('what fools these mortals be!') it sometimes happens that puny mediocrity strives to fill the place of genius, by ousting true greatness from its proper position, thus bringing upon itself dire ruin. Nevertheless, greatness *will* make itself felt; not because of circumstances, not by the help of custom, not because of mediocrity standing aside, but in spite of circumstances, in the teeth of custom, notwithstanding the arrogance of mediocrity, will it make itself felt. This is not mere talk, it is irrepressible truth."—*Dickinsonian*.

"In order that laws may be successfully administered, it is necessary that the citizen be trained to intelligence. It is necessary, too, that this training or educating be of such a nature that he be capable of judging whether the affairs of state are guided by wisdom and for the best interests of all living under that government. If this is not done, usurpation, tyranny and other attendant evils will follow. To secure a perfect and symmetrical development of government, it is absolutely necessary that every citizen should be educated. But in no government, however far advanced in civilization, do we find that degree of intelligence requisite for the carrying out of pure principles and the just administration of laws."—*University Mirror*.

College Locals.

—A greeting visitor—hail.

—A selfish sacrifice—Thanksgiving turkey.

—The highest mark of Senior distinction—silk hat.

—A close student—one who clings to cents and sense.

—There are no coachmen in college, but students who would like to be.

—The four college halls are Temperance, Intelligence, Barbarian and Puddler's.

—Freshman definition of Democracy: "A place where the people are Democrats."

—What the Faculty would like to know. What the Freshmen do on the street after 8 P. M.

—What stew leaves the deepest impress on the minds of the blooming fair? The student.

—Fred. E. Lewis, formerly of '86, has passed muster and been admitted to the Legalite prepdom.

—What the students would like to know. How to bribe Proctor and wind up this session with a good racket.

—The Sophs. recently took their Physic in Chapel because the recitation room had undergone a physical change.

—The freshest discovery in mathematics is Hassler's axiom—"Things which are equal to other things are equal to themselves."

—The latest addition to the Euterpean Literary Society is Jake Knerr, the brass-tongued peanut orator and rhymster of Allentown.

—"Do the students ever get left?" O, yes; when they go skating and find that Old Sol has anticipated them in mashing the ice with his melting smile.

—What the public would like to know. Whether Adam Rau's chicken coop belongs to the gymnasium? It does not, but belongs to a bon-fire in prospectu.

—The Juniors have been making their own experiments in chemistry and are now prepared to compound any medley, but for the edification of themselves only.

—Thanksgiving day was a holiday and Proctor was granted a night out. He did not make his usual appearance nor did the "boys" make theirs. It was a day of jubilee.

—The public contest which the literary societies intended to hold on the 16th inst. has been indefinitely postponed on account of too much other business matter for the present.

—Mr. H. J. Kohler, alias "Sleepy," of the class of '87, having severed his connections with college, is now using all possible means in finding out to what vocation he is destined.

—Dr. S.: "Whom did the Positivists worship?" Senior: "Their women." Dr. S.: "You are off your base this time." No wonder F. G. L. visits the female sanctums so often.

—An absent-minded Junior entered the German class room crowned with a Freshman hat. The dignity of the class having been affronted, the hat was made to suffer extreme vengeance.

—The three stalwart Republicans, who were the happy recipients of Salt River tickets, extend their party thanks to the lady friends who so kindly regarded them in their unfortunate circumstances.

—The Ladies' Man of the Sophomore class wished he were a millionaire as he handed his lady friend a penny, which she refused by exhibiting a nickel instead when the collection basket was approaching.

—Many of the boys who attended the "great Democratic display" of fireworks at Mauch Chunk were disappointed in their expectations and only too glad to get back to display their feelings around the glowing fire.

—At the recent fire some of the students amused themselves in rescuing sacks of flour from the encroaching flames. During the process they floured themselves to such an extent that they looked like millers 'from the way back.'

—What possessed the Mutual Improvement Society to sing "We'll never get drunk any more," is a mystery to us. We, however, extend our highest congratulations and suggest that such reform is a decided improvement.

—One of the Wise in alluding to his father styled him "the old gentleman," whereupon the Professor seriously inquired into the signification of that expression. After a short hesitation the Soph. haughtily replied, "my paternal relative."

—In the Freshman class there is a student who walks about ten miles every Sunday visiting churches, Sunday schools and other places of interest. If his father were not a mender of soles, the devout Fresh. would undoubtedly become *insolvent.*

—Two Seniors in visiting their so-called angels leave on Saturday and stay until the following Tuesday. They make these pilgrimages monthly and think they are by far preferable to the two-hour semi-weekly custom among some of the other students.

—The Sophs. who are in the habit of blockading the entrance into the German class will some day be kicking blocks for the Prof. if they do not refrain. Imagine where a Soph. would land, if once raised by the monstrous momentum against which he is cautioned.

—One of the dignified Seniors having been asked by a lady friend whether "Dante's Inferno" was in the society libraries frankly inquired, who the author was and what the book was about.

The lady sat in wonder and surprise,
As laughter in her heart did rise.

—There is one mind in the Freshman class so far advanced (?) as to attract the attention of the Pres., who made it the recipient of a philosophic lecture on 'the burning of a match.' The Freshie tried the experiment in Chapel and Dr. S. thought it best to illustrate it to him.

—One evening a Freshie took a mysterious walk into the country and returned with an owl. He related his adventure in the following manner: "As we sat on the porch together, the owl lighted on her shoulder and, in order to protect her, I caught the owl with the very hands which hold him now."

—"First the goose and then the gander" was excellently illustrated on the back campus where two boys were trying to catch their goose which had escaped from bondage. In the whole race the goose was ahead and finally disappeared, leaving the owners to whine over their escaped Thanksgiving victim.

—The Allentown Female College is improving wonderfully under the new President, Dr. Riley. The Winnifried Society recently had an immense racket in initiating into its happy midst a a young lady from the State of North Carolina. The college closes for the holidays on the 11th inst. with a grand concert.

—About 10 o'clock one night a Professor beheld a Freshman on a 2.40 stretch for college. The following morning the same Professor had the pleasure of meeting the same student in the class room. In reciting the poor Freshie wound up by saying, "I don't quite understand that point." The Professor smiled and quoted the poetic words, "It is not for me to argue why."

—A Junior who was undoubtedly reciting on cheek in Mental Philosophy was shrewdly asked by the Instructor 'what cheeks possess.' After various blushes possessed the cheeks of the reciter, the Prof. calmly remarked, "color do they not?" Receiving an affirmative reply, he added, "red cheeks for instance." Loud applause. To those who are in the habit of relying on their cheek we would suggest the ladies' custom of 'keeping the cheek well powdered.'

—The Sophronian library is under the process of renovation. The books are being re-catalogued and re-arranged which together with other improvements will make the library as heretofore a very inviting place of resort for information and research.

—The Teachers' Institute is a very powerful and interesting magnet in attracting the attention of the students. Its charming features consist not only in lectures and instruction, but also in the fair countenances which hail from all over and which the students hail to behold.

—During the great election struggle a Senior hung the stars and stripes of our country out of his window in order to show his patriotic spirit and to give his anti-party men an opportunity to tear them down in case his candidate be defeated. In this way he sought to immortalize his name but got sold for, after his candidate was defeated, his Democratic friends congratulated him on his patriotism and inquired whether he had changed his politics.

—Deeply absorbed in study were the thoughts of all when suddenly, one-half hour before time, the college bell began to toll its painful note. Excitement boiled in every mind and inquiry fell from every tongue. Whether the college was on fire or the devil and his angels playing at the bell was now the question. What consolation there was when the janitor appeared and disappeared with the information that he was ahead of time and that there was yet a half hour to prepare.

—The gymnasium was the scene of a mighty conflict when Prepdom, having separated into two tribes, fought an Indian battle within its precincts. Brooms were missing throughout college and no clue to their whereabouts was manifest until the Indian war-cry resounded from the gymnasium. Such yelling, running, jumping, rushing, pounding, breaking of brooms and noise in general was enough to make any civilized person jump through his patience and disperse the rascals. However the manner in which they acted their parts and displayed Indian tactics deserves commendation but not repetition.

—The Freshman class boasts of a Glee Club. While it was practicing for the first time, some of the glee managed to escape through the cracks of the door and attract the attention of the higher classes. To prevent an epidemic the door was tied shut and Freshmen held in confinenent for endangering the health of

the community. After favorable negotiations with Dr. S. they were restored to freedom and the community to happiness.

And now the session leads the year
In drawing to a close:
It leaves us in a worn out state
To seek two weeks' repose,
Which we accept and wish to friends
All joys the season lends.

College Personals.

FACULTY.

Dr. Sadtler was in attendance at the funeral of his brother-in-law, the late Wm. A. Duncan, congressman from the Seventeenth district.

Dr. Wackernagel delivered a lecture, teeming with sound instruction and original wit, on "True principles of education," at a Local Institute.

Prof. M. H. Richards lectured to a large and brilliant audience, on the subject "Social Salt," for the benefit of the High School Library fund. He is one of the instructors on the programme for the County Institute.

Dr. Thomas and wife spent their Thanksgiving in the "City of Brotherly Love."

Prof. D. Garber, superintendent of the First Ward Mission Sunday School, is busy making preparations for the Christmas festival, which is to be held on the evening of the 22d inst.

COLLEGE.

'85. Dan. E. B—— sometimes gets the *glove*—from Sadtler the boxer.

'85. Frank F. Fry, while taking supper, had his overcoat stolen.

'85. Wm. Hoppe is a member of the "Choral Union."

'85. "Frank G. L——, you can get your rope in my office." Trick—an example of cause and effect.

'85. W. K. Mohr was elected editor-in-chief from the Sophronian Literary Society.

'85. Howard S. Seip enjoyed the music of the Choral Union because it was so very *classical.*

'85. Eli A—— purchased a golden tie-pin in the form of the letter P, having mistaken it for the letter Y.

'86. Forrest M. F—— puts on an exceedingly sober face in the German recitation room.

'86. Chas. W. J——, upon being asked to dispose of the Latin word *sis*, boldly began, "it is a proper noun, feminine gender, third person, singular number." (?)

'86. Edwin F. K—— takes great interest in the Lutherville *exchange.*

'86. Elmer P. K——is the gate-keeper for the Junior show on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

'86. Ernest T. K—— is the musical director of the First Ward Mission Sunday School.

'86. A. Grant L—— don't fail to ask your "*guardian*" if you wish to go home at any time.

'86. Elmer O. R—— heeded our recent admonition and consequently got shaved in the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

'87. P. R. Dry tries his very best not to be DRY in reciting German.

'87. "Tilly" requires time and *space* both by night and day to discharge his official duties.

'87. "Mr. Kramlich, your philosophical mind, investigating all subjects deeply, will no doubt be struck with the apparent incongruity of this sentence." This was the result of one of K.'s *original* translations in Greek Prose.

'87. John W. R—— "Prof., I should like to know what you said to my old gent." Prof.: "Mr. R., please explain what you mean by old gent." R——: "My parental relative."

'87. Prof., "Mr. Sadtler, take care." Mr. S——, "I *am* taking care—of Geo. R."

'87. Clinton J. S—— usually keeps his hands in his pockets while reciting. Thinking him to be suffering from cold, the professor ordered the windows to be closed—hands out spontaneously.

'87. "Evan W. S——, does your conscience reprove you if you sleep till 9 A. M.?" Mr. S., "No, sir." "Then your conscience is not enlightened." Laughter.

'87. Geo. E. S—— says that his classmate's baby is "a very nice little fat thing."

'88. "Hassy, now behave yourself a little better so that I can call you Mr. Hassler after this." The Wittiest.

'88. Lambert pays frequent visits to a "country cousin" employed by one of our business men.

'88. Fetter is the lady's man of '88.

'88. Raker is desirous of being excused from recitations till Christmas because he has seven S. S. speeches *in prospectu.*

'88. Gerberich *accidentally* caught a screech owl, and after showing it to the boys, he sold it to our Local Editor of '86 for fifty cents.

'88. Ally S——, when seen with his *dude* spectacles, is bound to "mash."

'88. "Wenrich," says one of his classmates, "will take the Junior prize"—a cold and premature day.

'88. A. W. Kistler is willing to turn his left cheek, in case any one should strike him on the right—meekness personified.

General College News.

Amherst carried off the college base ball pennant.

Among Yale's alumni are Gov. Cleveland's father and Mr. Blaine's son.

Gen. B. F. Butler, the anti-monopolist, owns 95,000 acres of land in Kansas.

The Presidents of Yale, Princeton and Harvard all favor compulsory education.

Yale defeated Princeton in a game of foot-ball on Thanksgiving Day. Score 6 to 4.

The editorial staff of the New York *Sun* comprises twenty alumni of Harvard College.

The Freshmen of Cornell were successful this year in their cane rush with the Sophomores.

Americans comprise more than one-fourth of all the students in the German Universities.

There are forty-three million five hundred thousand dollars invested in colleges of the United States, together with their apparatus and grounds.—*Ex.*

Henry M. Stanley, the noted African traveler, has received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Halle.

Dr. William Osler, of Montreal, has been elected Professor of Chemical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Its former incumbent, Dr. William Pepper, has been given the Professorship of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

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What is the Design of a College Course?

BY REV. J. A. BAUMAN, A. M., '73.

It is an almost universal complaint among the college authorities of our land that students apply for admission to the different classes who are lacking in thoroughness of preparation. This, as well as the subsequent want of diligence in the pursuits of a college career, shows that many students either have no clear idea of the design of a college curriculum or have a mistaken one. Nor are they the only ones who seem to have no correct notion of such a course. Parents, ofttimes intelligent and even educated persons, frequently are in error in their views on this subject, and a good deal of the opposition to Latin and Greek springs from the same source. It may not then be amiss to say a few words in answer to the question at the head of this article.

As I understand it, the design of a college course is to prepare a young man to take up, with a reasonable degree of success, the work of his life, whatever that may be. It does this:

1. By showing him what he is fitted for.

2. By giving him a working knowledge, so to speak, of the various branches of human attainment.

3. By so training him as to enable him to develop and employ to the best advantage the special gifts God has given him as well as those which he has in common with others.

Let us look more particularly at each one of these ways.

It is rarely the case that a student when entering college has such a knowledge either of his own powers or of the various lines of human activity as enables him to choose wisely to which one of these he will devote his life. I know many if not most enter college with their minds already made up on this subject, but it may be questioned whether a wiser decision could not have

been made afterwards. There are not a few cases of men in every pursuit who have sadly mistaken their calling, and many of these mistakes may be traced to the fact that the parties had not the knowledge necessary for a wise choice. This knowledge the conscientious pursuit of a college curriculum would have given. In order to avoid any mistake, here may be the place to state that by a college course I mean one including mathematics, languages, both dead and living, physical, mental and moral sciences, political economy, aesthetics, &c., as obligatory studies. No eclectic course can possess the advantage under discussion. Neither can a half-hearted, negligent study of the branches of a college course give it. But certainly such an advantage is not to be lightly esteemed. It is of great importance to a young man to make no mistake in his life calling.

The second way in which the conscientious carrying out of a college curriculum aids a young man, is of still greater importance. It is not the aim of a college to make its students proficient in every branch they study under its direction, yet there are many who expect this, and failing to find it accomplished, decry the college or its plan. A good college aims to give its students such an acquaintance with the most prominent sciences as will enable them to prosecute with delight and success whichever one may be chosen as the work of life, and use all the others as auxiliaries or sources of recreation.

One often hears the principle advocated, "Study those things, and those things only which you expect to use in after life." This is, however, a very narrow view of man. He is not to be simply a machine for doing business and amassing wealth. There are other considerations at least equally important with the getting on the world. "How shall I make my living and gain a competence?" is a very important question, but there is another equally so, "What sort of a man will I be?" Man has a soul, he has intellect, he has sensibilities. He is a many-sided creature, and to attain to a rounded and complete manhood, these various sides must be cultivated. This a college education designs to do. He who has had a college training (and I do not mean simply been at college) has a vast field of enjoyment and recreation open to him. When wearied by the pursuit he has chosen, he has a score of avenues wherein he can refresh his exhausted energies and find a thousand delights. He can enjoy

the intellectual products of mankind, whether they be those of a Milton or a Newton, a Goethe or a Helmholtz. He can read the books of master-minds with ease, pleasure and profit. He is a man capable of appreciating man wherever found, capable of rejoicing or of sympathizing with him.

We come now to the last and strongest point, the training which a college course gives. Man is a complex being. Though one talent may outshine all the rest, yet no man is the possessor of only one gift. He needs, therefore, a training in different directions. Hence arises the fallacy of an elective course at a college. As already remarked, students as a rule when entering college do not know what they are fitted for, and, consequently cannot wisely select the studies they ought to pursue. If allowed to do so, man's inborn laziness will cause a student to select those branches which from natural talent, previous training, or from some other cause are the easiest for him. Consequently, the very side of him which most needs cultivation in order to make him a well-balanced man, will be neglected. It stands to reason that a man who has a natural aptitude for mathematics needs the culture which the study of languages gives in order to keep him from becoming a one-sided, unbalanced man,—a mere calculating machine. Just as evident is it that the young man who revels in flights of imagination needs the exact, vigorous, logical and practical discipline of mathematics and science. In a college course, such as I am speaking of, each will find his peculiar needs supplied.

As I have already exceeded the space allowed me, I will but briefly allude to a few corollaries arising from this view of the design of a college course.

1. The studies at college ought to be the groundwork and only the groundwork of a special training.

2. To make a college course the fitting preparation for a special pursuit it must be thoroughly carried out. Slipshod work in it, whether on the part of student or professor, not only brings no profit, but is positively injurious. A student had far better take no college course than take it indifferently. No training is better than wrong training.

3. The question of what studies should be pursued in a college is not one of dollars and cents, but one of discipline and culture. It is the question "What will make the broadest, best-equipped

man for the race of life?" or, "What will give a young man the readiest and fullest use of *all* his powers?" and not, "What will fit him (in a narrow view of such fitness) for some special pursuit?" that must determine the course of studies in a graduate course.

General Knowledge.

BY S. G. WEISKOTTEN, '84.

Among the many quotations whose fortune, or perhaps better, whose misfortune it is to figure so prominently in Sophomoric speeches and serve the Freshman so well in his first, marvelous attempts at intellectual flights, we would call attention to one which has, perhaps, been handled less roughly than its fellow-unfortunates. It is the professor's favorite admonition and reads, "Beware of the man of one book."

With but little change we may put a far different construction on the somewhat hackneyed sentence and bring it nearer to ourselves by causing it to read, "Beware *lest you be* the man of one book."

Students, as a rule, fail to appreciate a general knowledge. They do not see its value. They do not understand what a mighty power it is. It is the prevailing opinion among many that the studying of their lessons is all that can be required of them. If they recite well and can show a good report they are perfectly satisfied. Their leisure moments are wasted in one way or another.

The vast majority of those who do read spent their time almost exclusively on light literature. They read for pleasure, to kill time, or to feed the fires of a distorted imagination. They are literary gourmands, swallowing but not digesting.

It should be the aim, and indeed it is the duty of every student to acquire a taste for reading good, sound literature, literature full of solid food, not mere pap. Let him learn to *appreciate* such men as Edwards, Kingsley, Howey, Shakespeare and Carlyle, of whose writings it may be said, they are "A very Sea of Thought; neither calm nor clear, if you will, yet wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive to his utmost depth, and return not only with sea-wreck but with true orients."

Above all things read intelligently. Have your dictionary and

encyclopedia at hand. Refer to them frequently. We will venture to assert that here is where the great majority of us are sadly, yes almost criminally negligent. It is a weakness which must be overcome, for as long as we retain it we will make but little progress. Write the new words on a slip of paper, make a note of the references, and at leisure moments or even while walking refer to them. You will be amply repaid by the satisfaction you will derive from each acquisition.

Having acquired a good taste and learned to read intelligently you will spend some of your happiest hours in the company of those writers whom you could never before appreciate. The deeper, hidden thoughts of your author will rise up before you. You will, as it were, read between the lines and see the beauties and riches which escape the casual reader. Your thoughts will be enkindled, your dormant powers aroused. Your intellect will be quickened, your sphere of thought enlarged and a world of new ideas disclosed to you. Thought begets thought, and to have any of your own you must read literature abounding in thoughts.

While at college the student looks upon the want of a general knowledge as of little importance. But when he has entered upon the active duties of life he will feel his deficiency only too keenly. He learns how much more men possessing a stock of general information accomplish, how much more good they can do, how much wider their sphere of activity. He can not fail to see how many and many a time such a power would have been of incalcuable benefit to him. How frequently the lawyer, the professor or the minister can strengthen his position, impress an important thought on his hearers, hold his audience, rouse the sluggish intellects, and win his case if he has such a reserve-fund to draw on. How often we are so pleased that we must speak out at once or forever lose the opportunity. There is often a concurrence of events a culmination of circumstances when we have naught to rely on but our general knowledge. It may be the turning point in a man's life when it depends on us to direct his path upward to salvation or downward to destruction. How fortunate if we are masters of the situation, how sad if we ignominiously fail.

You may think it a trifling matter for which there is plenty of time. What a thread to hang by, what a vain hope to cherish!

Why not use your time faithfully? Why not gather in while you may? Why not enrich your mind, increase your store of knowledge and acquire that which will again and again serve you so well? For be assured that it will repay you richly, will open to you new channels of activity, fill you with a noble ambition and enable you to fulfill your mission more easily, more thoroughly and more satisfactorily.

Foreign Emigration.

The United States proves a paradise unto many nations. From the rock-bound shores of Maine to the "Golden Gate" of California, and from the "Pictured Rocks" of Lake Superior to the water's edge of the billowy Gulf, there are spanned two triumphal arches bearing the inscription in living letters of gold: "*A home for the oppressed and persecuted.*" This sentiment was fondly cherished by the settlers of each one of the Original Colonies from the London Company of 1607 to the French Huguenots of 1732. Upon whatever land the warm hand of civilization has not yet touched, there may we look for millions of poor and miserable subjects who are making daily supplications for rescue and delivery. The great outcry of *Young America* is against foreign emigration. To solve this question of emigration, connected with numberless difficulties, demands far greater genius than we possess, so that we do not expect to set sail upon the waters of its discussion without any fear of storms or tempests; but well might we by investigation partially favor foreign emigration. Statistics show that thousands of miles of railroad have been built during the last few years and mostly by foreigners who were proud to be employed, whereby they might support themselves as well as their families. Extensive tracts of land, never yet introduced to the instrument of cultivation, have been cleared and are now producing sustenance for thousands of hungry ones; and all that labor, apparently too hard and degraded for the young aristocratic American, is performed by just such men. In the West the Chinaman has gained foothold and is perhaps on the increase in numbers. Russia also has her share of subjects in this country. Germany too is not lagging behind. Of all foreign nations, she has perhaps the best stronghold in America, and we are not in the least prejudiced in

making the assertion that the Germans are among the leading people of our country. As a rule they are industrious, honest and economical. With but few exceptions, if you show me a German that came to this country before the late Civil War, I will show you the owner of real estate and a naturalized citizen loyal to our Stars and Stripes. Would it be proper or advantageous for us to lock our ports altogether against foreign emigrants? Not many years ago our government sent commissioners to China for the purpose of establishing a commercial trade. Successful in her endeavors, the United States can feel proud because she was the first nation that ever attained the desired end. Millions upon millions of dollars have been the realizations since, and all in our favor. Shall we now prohibit all her children from sharing with us American bread? Might we not by so doing lose that immense trade? Such evidently would likewise be her fate with Russia, which to-day is as warm a friend to our country as is the mother to her child. She will not permit any nation to insult our flag, but is ever ready and willing to lend us a helping hand. Would not such prohibition be a detriment to the credit of our government? Have we not in times of war been assisted by foreign nations in a pecuniary sense? Would it be possible, under such circumstances, to enjoy international peace and friendship? It is true we are largely receiving only the dregs of some foreign nations, but ours is perhaps the only country infested by them, partly because our law, prohibiting only such as are the possessors of little or nothing from landing, is so frequently violated but chiefly for this reason that the laws are not sufficiently stringent. Germany, France and other foreign nations demand from every individual who lands on their soil a pass signed by the chief magistrate of that particular country. One of the principal objections to an extensive foreign emigration is the amalgamation of races, which is held by some to be conducive to a shortening of life; but perhaps only from a theoretical standpoint of view. Considering the enormous colored population in our country one finds a comparatively small proportion of mulattos, the principal cause being that "like goes with like." Should any one of us ever be called upon to render a decision on a question of such vital importance, let him not be too hasty but reflect upon all sides of it. Our law-makers can therefore not well be too cautious and circumspect in their actions since they

serve as sign-boards on the roads leading either to misfortune or prosperity.

Recklessness in Presenting Views.

BY C. C. BOYER, '85.

What Satanic power so stealthy and yet so mighty in its effects as that of recklessness in presenting views! Truth and Justice groan under the oppressive hand of Wrong and Falsehood that even in this nineteenth century bind the reason and consciences of men. Belief, disposition, and the actions growing out of these, are, to a great extent, due to the impressions made by doctrines and opinions held up to the ever ready, ever open ear of incautious humanity. Questions of truth and destinies arise in every avocation of life. We are all eager to listen to some account of these, nor are men wanting who really comprehend the importance of presenting right doctrines and make every effort to present them; but there are also very many who are altogether unscrupulous and frightfully reckless in presenting principles and doctrines. Every day of our life brings us face to face with men in the highest positions of trust and moral importance, who advance opinions utterly false and base, even enforcing them with glowing rhetoric and burning but illogical eloquence. Is this true? Look about you and see. We propose to show from what this recklessness springs, to refer to its nature and bearing, to trace some of its logical results and to discover of what character it is the distinctive mark.

At the bottom of this wretched evil are false and inaccurate conceptions of fact and principles. Those men and women who are not themselves guilty and blinded, will with one accord acknowledge that neglect of duty, want of mental concentration, cold indifference and laziness, either some or all of these, first inveigled them into this contemptible habit; but these elements alone would only account for the habit in quite young and inexperienced persons. When this recklessness has once grown into a confirmed habit, nothing else will account for it, in full, than depraved morals and blinded conscience. Let men writhe under this imputation as they will, it only proves that the nail has been hit on the head. A false sense of honor and a vain, selfish desire to shine and to be admired as the great and eloquent orator, in-

duce such men to go to the very extremes of error, falsehood and extravagance. Many a *young* man is guilty of just this deception on the innocent and unsuspecting youths and maidens that are fascinated by passionate eloquence. Does this seem dangerous, does it seem likely that the Almighty will certainly visit such criminals with His just and holy wrath? Judge for yourself.

The strength of intellectual habits, whether active or passive, is almost immeasurable, so that men in presenting and in receiving opinions as well as in acting in accordance with them *may* go,—and have gone, in times past, to the greatest possible extremes in this matter. It would require too much time to trace all the logical results of this sin, but note for a moment what direful facts present themselves in history, among philosophers, divines, political economists and demagogues! What impositions of superstition, what struggles in the Christian church, what hatred, what fanaticism in church and state, what bloodshed and wrong! Tell me what do you say of the rack and the inquisition, what of the horrid wrong and insults to virtue and decency in Mormonism and other *isms* at which even devils might blush? and what of the confusion, skepticism and infidelity that strive to make our earth a grave and a hell for human reason and for conscience!

The subject is almost too painful for the mind to dwell on, yet it is true, and to a greater or less extent the same evil is gnawing at the social and political vitals of our American people. From these and similar considerations we may conclude that the conscientious and honorable man must ever pause and reflect and watch lest he brand himself as a depraved, blinded and unscrupulous instrument of Satanic power. Hence forget not your divinely appointed life task—the inflexible justice of God—your free action—your power—your responsibility—your manhood—your own and mankind's eternal welfare.

Frugality is an estate alone.

A law has been passed in the literary societies of Princeton forbidding any electioneering for new members. Each student judges for himself as to which one he prefers and, after giving his name to that one, joins it without anything further being said or done. Why not adopt the same plan in Muhlenberg?

Cremation.

Considerable discussion has been indulged in, as to the propriety or impropriety of "Cremation;" and without doubt there is a good deal to be said that apparently favors this peculiar process of disposing the bodies of the dead; but yet great objections confront the ardent supporters of this process.

The chemist argues that it is a mode of disposal more cleanly, less liable to spread contagious diseases, and that, in effect, it is *only a rapid* instead of *a slow process* of combustion. Another class says that burial grounds could be put to a more beneficial use and that such grounds are rife with dangerous decomposition products.

Well, perhaps cremation is a more cleanly way of business, a less expensive one, and occasions less repulsive feeling; but are such scape-goat considerations to decide the question? The chemist replies, Oh, no; but we claim that, in effect, it is only a rapid process of combustion while burial is *the* slow process,—and by this sophism seeks to make men think chemistry had solved the question!

We seriously doubt the right of chemical supremacy in this matter and are inclined to believe that it is not bigotry or prejudice that says chemistry must yield to theology in this matter.

Even if the difference is only between *rapid* and *slow*, it is great enough to render cremation a very unnatural disposal of corpses and one which has not been sanctioned by a single word in Holy Writ, while Christ himself was buried and the custom of burial prevailed throughout the Jewish and Christian nations with never a word against it. Change of dispensation has not brought a change of sentiment in this respect and we confidently believe that the origin of the practice is not from Scripture sources.

There is no serious objection against burial grounds when not put in the near vicinity of cities and towns; this is a fault of application, not of principle.

Moreover, burial and its accompaniments are peculiarly adapted to remind a forgetful world of its end. "Dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return."

Good preachers give fruit and not flowers.

New Orleans Exposition.

The New Orleans Exposition opened on December 16, 1884, with very impressive ceremonies. The exercises were performed in a novel and peculiar manner. The President for some reason could not be present, so he gathered many distinguished guests together in the East room of the White House, where he received the speech presenting the Exposition buildings to himself, by telegraph. By the same means he replied in suitable words which were sent by wire to an officer at the Exposition, who read them to the people there assembled. Then touching a key which in turn communicated with a lever, the President started the great engine in the Machinery Hall, and the wheels of industry turned on their endless mission. Shortly afterward great guns burst forth in smothered tones, with hasty breath, proclaiming a carnival of the nations at New Orleans, a day of peace, gladness and festivity; not like some twenty years ago, or more, when all was war, terror and destruction. What a change! Scarcely a quarter of a century ago, New Orleans was writhing under the iron grasp of Federal guns, breathing mischief and threatening revenge; yea, experiencing a reign of terror under the surveillance of the Cyclopean Butler, who held the Mississippi in the hollow of his spoon and the sands of her bars under his finger nails.

But now, how now? Why New Orleans has organized a World's Fair that surpasses even our own Centennial Exposition. She has invited all the nations of the earth to take part, and has succeeded beyond all calculations. It is reported that she even invited Gen. Butler to place himself on exhibition. This country however will decline, on the ground that there is not sufficient space (in his mind.)

The best and most beneficial exhibit New Orleans could present to the people of this country would be some practicable system of education to emancipate the negroes of the South from the slavery of ignorance. Such a system, carried out, would do more for the colored man than Abraham Lincoln did.

By reason of her situation she has caused many nations on our own continent to come out and show the world what they have been doing in the onward march of progress. At the same time she displays her cotton and other products and is endeavoring to stimulate commercial relations, which are sadly wanting, between the United States and other countries on the American continent.

Thus the great city at the mouth of the Mississippi, as the representative of the South, is making strenuous efforts to build up a Southern trade, inviting manufacturers, merchants and all tradesmen to settle in warmer countries. She appeals to the North to join her hand in hand in making herself known to the world, so that, as a nation, one and indivisible, these United States may not perish from the earth.

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

AFTER a long session and the tedious examinations at the close, the students reached their respective homes in good time to enjoy a Merry Christmas Dinner. Their keen appetites were, of course, the infallible criteria by which their parents could approximately judge the amount of work done, and the results, we are told, corresponded admirably well with the college records a few days afterwards.

The good sleighing between Christmas and New Year received many happy greetings from our boys, but *its* sudden departure left equally many wrinkles on their faces, or as some would like to have it, *her* departure. Christmas speeches were delivered by the cheeky Freshmen as well as the dignified Seniors, nor were Sophomore wisdom and Junior eloquence suppressed. New Year was soon at hand and with its arrival Leap Year passed away; then came the bold resolutions of revenge by those who were always "left" during the past year, but whether success will crown their efforts we are not able to say. On Tuesday P. M., Jan. 6th, most of our students returned to college, not however

to enjoy a formal opening but to study their lessons for Wednesday morning recitations. They all look apparently well and we wish them a happy session.

FOR some years the Senior class has presented to the Allentown public some attraction, the profits of which enabled them to defray the expenses incurred by their Class Day exercises. At first, this was limited to some concert company which, from the novelty of the custom and the superiority of the troupe, was liberally patronized by the citizens in general. But the Class Day exercises increased so rapidly in expense and the seating capacity of the Opera House is so small that it was deemed advisable to try some new plan for raising money. The Class of '82 inaugurated the lecture course system, which has ever since worked admirably. Class after class has striven to outstrip all previous efforts in this direction and most of them have succeeded. The present class saw the situation in which they were thus placed and, therefore, resolved to ask none but the very best and to present their request in so urgent a manner as to render a refusal as difficult as possible.

Hitherto almost all courses have been confined to clergymen with a great plurality from our own ministerium. But all that could really be expected was liberal Lutheran patronage. Now it can reasonably be expected that the other denominations represented in the present course will be equally liberal while the Lutherans can also be retained. Both branches of our own church, the Reformed and the Presbyterian churches are all ably represented. The services of "America's Silver-tongued Orator," Hon. Daniel Dougherty, have also been secured. Their object in so doing is to furnish the students with a model for thought and delivery as well as to give all patrons more than ample return for the small sum charged. Altogether the class feels much gratified with the success already achieved and hopes that but little difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the usual amount of profit for their future use.

AS we are anxious to keep our readers informed as to the progress of Muhlenberg, we take this opportunity to tell them what one of its most important departments is doing. We refer to the Academic Department.

The improvements already made show the wisdom displayed

by the Board of Trustees in putting the department into the hands of its present management.

Although perfectly independent in government, it is still a part of the college, and its most important feeder. In aiding this school, the friends of Muhlenberg will aid the college itself. To show that the Preparatory Department is improving both in numbers and in discipline, we need but compare last year's record with the partial record of this year.

In an interview with the Principals we learned that whilst the entire enrollment of last year was but 33, those already enrolled for this year likewise number 33. The Spring Session being the principal one, it is safe to state that the number will greatly exceed that of last year. It is hardly necessary to say anything in favor of the Principals since they already are well known to the friends of the college. From personal observation we find that the school is in excellent condition and gives fair promise for the future.

We can heartily recommend this school to all persons who desire good preparation for college or for life.

THE erection of the Washington monument in the chief city of our nation shows that filial reverence and honor worthy the father and deliverer of his country. Its location is very prominent. Not surrounded by lofty mountain ranges, nor situated on our Western prairies with a more unobstructed view than its present one, but in a populous and most beautiful city, visited by all the great men of our own land as well as those foreigners who come to behold the wonders of the New World, it is easy of access and but a short distance from the places of his birth and death. Its material is of the firmest texture. Just as the work which he accomplished has survived the decay of time, so was it desirable that the monument erected to his memory should possess equal durability. Its height is its greatest feature, inasmuch as it surpasses all previous undertakings in this respect. The object of this is to show the rank in which we hold our great leader when we consider the great disadvantages against which he had to contend, the undisciplined recruits at whose head he was placed, and the superior skill of the enemy. In every way the project is a noteworthy one and the ceremonies connected with its unveiling should be witnessed by a large concourse of loyal sons of America.

AS we approached our Alma Mater, returning from our respective homes, to assume again the duties of another session, we were reminded, not without a feeling of regret, that she is in want of a coat of paint and no powder (and milk). There should be no time lost in painting the college building, for the longer you wait the greater will be the damage and expense. In examining it, we find at places, where the walls are bare, the bricks show signs of decay, caused by weather and moisture. The destruction in winter is especially great,—the walls become soaked by the rains, soon afterwards they are frozen into a solid sheet of ice, which exerts a great expansive force, particle after particle in the brick is dislocated and falls to the ground, and the wall is strained. If the process be allowed to go on for a few winters the building will crumble to the ground or be rendered unsafe. We hope a heavy coat of good paint will be administered, which will not only be an Adamantine shield planted against the thunderbolts of Jove, but like the laurel of old, will ornament the place and shed rays of a classic light upon the whole neighborhood.

DURING last December the P. & R. R. R. Co. extended the privilege to all students, irrespective of age or sex, to travel over their road and all its branches for half fare. We fail to see the justice in issuing single tickets on the whole road and between any two stations, except on the C. R. R. of N. J., where excursion tickets only are issued and then only at stations where institutions are situated. If there is simply a misunderstanding on the part of ticket agents or whatever the error may be, a speedy remedy is desirable. Half fare tickets will likewise be issued to students, on the Lehigh Valley Road, on presentation of the students' certificate with the signature of the president of the road attached. Thus with a little trouble students are enabled to travel on both roads for half fare.

THE great cry of the present is "Hard Times." Banks have closed their doors; defaulting cashiers have taken sudden departure; workingmen have been continually thrown out of employment; and everywhere the wail of poverty casts its gloom over this fertile land. Many political partisans have ascribed it to the change of administration soon to take place. But they should remember that this state of affairs began to be felt before

the recent election and, although it has continued since that time, the same party continues in power that held sway before. The true cause is far different from this. The supply of iron, one of our chief industries, far exceeds the demand. The market is overstocked with it and, hence, this vast number of manufactories have been compelled to cease operation. Thousands of workingmen, many of them skilled, are thus idle with no means of sustenance and nowhere to look for other employment. Railroads, especially, have erected large numbers of furnaces and rolling mills to serve as nuclei of future towns along their line of travel. At first, the great demand for iron rails kept all busy and the times were very prosperous. But even with them, steel rails have superseded iron ones, thus apparently turning traitors to their own cause and interests. Still it is altogether probable that "good times" will be restored as speedily as possible.

IF you are surrounded by close and tried friends and have the interest of your work at heart, separation is no easy matter. Such has been our happy situation on the editorial staff of the MONTHLY during the last half year. Through correspondence with a great number of our alumni we have frequently familiarized ourselves with their situations and, while occasionally we may have intruded on their time by asking for an article at short notice, we must say, that although some have remained silent in regard to our requests for productions, the great majority have favored us with prompt replies and not unfrequently sent a production with the answer.

Contributors and subscribers are, however, not the only friends of the editors. The many journals from other institutions, which have been our monthly callers, are numbered amongst our most intimate friends. It is with deep regret that we are about to part with those, but trust that they will continue their visits to the sanctum of our successors.

During our term of office we had to contend with the usual difficulties accompanying young journals, and while at times we could have wished for more favorable circumstances, yet we hope that our labors have not been spent in vain. With this issue we hand the editorship of the MONTHLY over to our successors, knowing very well that under their guidance success will crown our journal.

Exchanges.

College journalism, during its comparatively short existence, has acquired for itself a recognized position among modern enterprises. Unlike all others, college publications are, with a few exceptions, edited solely for intellectual profit for both the editor and the reader. Unfortunately, the circulation of these publications are so closely confined to students and the immediate patrons of colleges, that very few people appreciate their extent and worth. There is scarcely a college of any importance that has not a monthly, and some of the larger institutions have dailies. In no part of journalism is there displayed greater versatility, brighter intellect and a greater fund of those efficacious little rarities, which we fondly term "ideas," than here. There is but one way to make the circulation of these journals more extensive, and that is by making the matter of more general interest and not confining it to athletic or personal affairs. Some of the larger monthlies have adopted this plan, and have become family as well as college magazines, and these are the most prosperous.

Our exchanges for December are slow in arriving. We trust the hard times have not affected them thus early. The Franklin and Marshall *College Student* is among those on time, and as usual is filled with literary matter of general interest. The articles of advice to students are solid and ably written. We clip the following:

"There is a custom prevalent among the students of college which is by no means a commendable one. We refer to the applause with which they frequently greet their fellow students and friends upon entering places of amusement. Such conduct is indiscreet, to say the least, and those indulging in it will only see their folly when they are themselves unfortunate enough to be made the victims of such indiscretion. Whilst it might be taken as a joke by gentlemen when alone, it borders upon mortification when in the company of those whose feelings they respect. And although such deportment might betray ill-breeding, yet we are unwilling to accredit it to that source, for we well know that such is not the case. No, we believe it simply a want of consideration on the part of students, and feel assured if their attention is called to the matter, the practice will be abandoned as a questionable one. Some students, we believe, are forgetful enough to suppose

that the very fact of their studentship will serve as an apology for whatsoever irregularities they may feel inclined to indulge in. It is unnecessary to brand this a mistake. For at college as well as elsewhere the character of a young man is in its formative state, and there as well as elsewhere is he responsible for his actions, so that before the public, at least, he should not be guilty of conduct, which, in any capacity than that of the student, he would deprecate in others. Let the unpleasant custom cease."

With the old year the *Pennsylvania College Monthly* closed the eighth year of its existence, and, like wine, it has improved with age. At present it is engaged in discussing the propriety of College Athletics as practiced at some of the larger institutions. The following is one of the articles on the subject:

"Students should take ample physical exercise, and it is a good thing to take it in games. There is a spur in them which is not found in exercise taken merely for its own sake. Let college students play lawn-tennis, croquet, foot-ball, or any other game that will give them bodily exercise, but let them do it for health and pleasure, not to develop muscle and prepare them for a contest with students of another college. Play these games, exercise in the gymnasium, skate when there is ice, row when there is an opportunity, walk, run, jump, climb, ride the bicycle, anything that will keep the system in a good, healthy condition, enabling you to study to advantage and with pleasure; but don't aim at becoming an athlete or the leader of a party in a mere physical contest. That is not the object of college training, and hence is not a part of the college course."

The December number of *The University Review* contains an interesting address on "What do the Members of a State University Owe to the State," delivered to the Literary Societies by President Bascom, of the University of Michigan. The *Review* is a bright, newsy magazine of large size and is nicely printed.

Harvard grants one year out of every seven to each professor for rest and private reading. This is considerate.

An editor at dinner, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied in a fit of abstraction: "Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."—*Ex.*

Locals and Personals.

—A

—Happy

—New Year!

—Vacation in the rear.

—A windy book—*dictionary.*

—A stand that drinks until it is full—*inkstand.*

—The married Soph. spent his vacation in the *bosom* of his *dears.*

—A number of the boys edified (?) the public by making Christmas speeches.

—A course in which the one who starts first reaches the goal first—Senior Lecture Course.

—Schettler's Sunday-school girls of Hanover charmed him at the festival with a watch charm.

—Every time Weicksel goes home he returns leaving somebody or a hat store minus a hat.

—Lynch, '85, germanized a Sunday school and himself by delivering a German Xmas speech.

—F. G. L., '85, did not enjoy his vacation at all because affected with sickness for the Allentown fair.

—Mohr, '85, spent his vacation in Philadelphia attending all the operas and especially Haverly's minstrels.

—One of the Professors has made the discovery that the "snob" is indigenous to the American soil.

—And now a Junior comes to the front and expresses a desire to see "The Virgin of Venice." "Ignorance is bliss."

—A superstitious Soph. advised the faculty not to open the session on Wednesday because it was an unlucky day.

—Prof. in Greek to Gebert, of '88: "If you were wise you would admire the beauty of a lady." Loud applause.

—Tilly G—— says "Kramlich is not my chum, but I am Kramlich's chum." Will somebody solve the enigma?

—A Soph., having asked the German Professor what a "Freierei" was, received the reply that he was Dutchman enough to know that much.

—This momentous problem is now perplexing the bashful Freshie: "Shall I or shall I not take *her* to the lecture?"

—The boys sailed safely through the examinations and arrived one day after at turkey, which they gobbled with greatest ease.

—Raker of '88 during the short time that he has been with us, has won for himself a reputation of being "the Ladies' Champion."

—Weicksel, "I dare say," the Calithumpianist, was the happy recipient of a beautiful toilet set as a Christmas gift from his lovely set of Hanoverians.

—Howard S. S——, '85, stands highest in his class and highest in college with the exception of Dr. W. This was ascertained from the last corporeal statistics.

—For nearly two years the Sophs. have been surveying the beautiful countenances of damsels, but are now engaged in the principles of land and water surveying.

—A certain Junior, who desires to practice what is preached to him, is in the habit of electrifying the minds of visiting juveniles by experimenting upon them in electricity.

—The Juniors have received the appellation of Pharisees from Dr. W. on account of their compassionate obsequiousness, egotistical perfectness and hilarious shrewdness.

—Gerberich went to the Institute and in coming out was caught in (the arms of) a (Miss) Trap. The Freshmen thought it unnecessary to rescue their *armcuffed* classmate.

—"Jingle, jingle, jingle, hear the sleigh bells ring," was not uttered by any student on his return. Thus far he has only heard the college-bell except when the chimes are playing.

—Returns were made rapidly, but several places are still to be heard from. "Cleveland is surely elected" and the expected returns will only fill up the numbers of the respective classes.

—Our Kutztown representative has invested in a pair of glasses. This step has been made necessary on account of the extreme unremittingness with which he applies (?) himself to his studies.

—We are sorry to announce that E. W. Schmidt, a member of the Sophomore class, has discontinued his course. He, of course, has another course in view which we have as yet been unable to view.

—E. O. Scheirer, of '88, was so much charmed with Miss Winter that he had a charming time during vacation in curing a Winter cold which was caused by his too frequent attractions to his fair damsel.

—Dan. E. Brunner, '85, got left unmercifully and did not think of uttering scriptural language, when he walked six miles to enjoy a good skate and found the water of the lake almost warm enough f r bathing.

—The season of the year is approaching when the wise Sophs. astonish the Prof. with the brilliancy of their original speeches. To any one desiring to invest in a "pony," "The Royal Path of Life" is recommended.

—The Teachers' Institute is gone. All who did not go for partners should not forget to make their selections soon, for the Senior Lecture Course is near at hand, which always favors students' duplicity with grateful delight.

—Johnson of '85, who was love-sick all last session, has now applied the remedy and taken unto himself a wife. What effects Rev. Spieker's quotation in the College Opening Address have brought about—"It is not good for man to be alone."

—In wishing the Juniors a pleasant vacation Dr. W. advised them to get the best of spirits, so as to return happy for the new session. He was immediately informed that the class never drinks spirits whereupon all drank in a spirited laugh.

— C. etc. Hoppe, '85, gave his "dear Amanda" time to make him a Xmas present by spending his vacation in Lancaster, Pa. He says that he was charmed with the "fine girls" of that place and was calling every evening. But where was Amanda?

—Weicksel and Schmidt N. F. are the famous auctioneers of Muhlenberg. The Franklin Reading Society held an auction and engaged them to auctioneer the papers of the dead year so as to increase the fortune of the new year, the natural heir.

—Although Muhlenberg contains so many chimneys Santa Claus did not make his appearance through any of them to the Freshmen's stockings. He must have undoubtedly been scared away by the numerous mules which were lying around loose with no one to ride them, no one to feed them and nothing for them to live on but wind.

—The Sophomore class boasts of the possession of a member who has lately developed high poetic genius. His ability may be judged from the following translation of a passage in Horace:

"Now the rough goosey skin,
Is settling on my shin."

—Last session Boyer sold his high hat and got a brown one of lower degree. In this he thought he looked just handsome and lovely. But his '*greatest dear on earth*' with whom he spent Xmas thought the reverse and Boyer returned with another high hat.

—Patronize the Seniors. Prof: "Mr. Yehl, what do you mean by exaction?" Yehl: "Action outside or without one's self." Yehl boasts that he will sell the most Lecture tickets. Yehl, to wish you success is to wish you to be more exact in your exactions.

—The three Freshmen who did not receive "Prayer books" as Christmas gifts from the German Professor are to be congratulated on the high state of their morality. The Professor evidently thought that the religious element in their education was already sufficiently developed.

—The big boy of '87 was perplexed one morning as he found himself before his door locked and his keys on the inside in the lock. Being in a quandary how to remedy the difficulty, a classmate advised him to crawl through the ventilator. Tilly innocently responded "It's not open."

—One of the largest trees that adorn the front campus was so effected by the change of seasons that it could not endure the pressure which Dame Nature had imposed upon it. A fatal fall was its final fate and the crash was fatal to all slumbers in the vicinity, *excepting those of Dr. S.?*

—The Freshmen don't know whether the weather and the times will permit them to have a class sleigh-ride as has been the custom heretofore. Present prospects are decidedly against them, for their money is nearly all gone and snow has not yet come. Freshies don't give up the custom and your good hopes, but wait, wait for the best time. Cleveland will perhaps invite you to take your sleigh-ride to Washington, D. C. and banquet with him in case there be snow on the ground, when he takes his seat as President of "The Grand Old Union.'

—Said the Prof. to Hassler, of '88, who was guilty of misbehaviour: "Mr. Hassler, you may sit in this corner if you cannot preserve order where you are." Hassler sat quiet as a mouse when he beheld the corner a lonely place and the seat a scuttle of coal.

—John H. Waidelich, our Junior Personal Editor, was caned by his St. Michael's Sunday-school class. On account of his highly appreciated efforts and devotion, he received as a Chr st-mas gift the prettiest gold-headed cane ever sported by a Muhlenberg student.

—A young lady of Allentown thinks that "Dotty Eddy" of '86 is very pious. No wonder the pie disappears so rapidly when he is around! It gives him vigor to attend two Sunday Schools but not enough to attend church when the weather is disagreeable and somebody's parlor agreeable.

—The Senior class claims to have the best lecture course on the college record. Thinking the college chapel too small to comfortably hold the expected audiences, all the lectures will be held in the Court House and the unpleasant walk to college will be saved. Season tickets are one dollar, but single tickets 25 and 50 cents each.

—The MONTHLY now passes under the control of the following staff: E. E. Johnson, '85, and A. M. Weber, '85, Editors-in-Chief; E. F. Keever, '86, E. P. Kohler, '86, J. W. Richards, '87, and P. R. Dry, '87, Associate Editors; E. O. Reyer, '86, and R. J. Butz, '87, Business Managers. With best wishes to its successors, the old staff says "adieu."

—Some men distinguish themselves in science; some in literature; and some in art; but there is a Soph. who distinguished himself to such an extent at the table last session that the landlady was compelled to raise his bill-of-fare. Unable to meet its demands the Soph. now boards at a different table where his distinction will soon become known.

—One of the Sophs. recently pledged himself not to drink any strong drinks for a certain time. When, however, he attended a banquet which a friend of his tendered to some of the boys, he became very thirsty. Although he did not break his pledge, because his conscience troubled him, he went up repeatedly to the bottle and contended himself by taking a smell at the cork.

—A Freshman's discovery. While A. W. Kistler was fumbling with the pages of his Greek Prose Composition he actually discovered that there was a vocabulary in the back of it. Kistler has been studying this branch ever since the beginning of the collegiate year and candidly says that he never saw the vocabulary before. This is certainly another accidental discovery.

—The dignity of the Junior class was excellently (?) manifested while the "Comic Opera Company" was giving the citizens of Allentown a treat to their delightful performances. About two-thirds of the class regularly occupied the reserved seats of the gallery, and from their elevated position enjoyed themselves to their hearts content by incurring the expense of only a dime.

—The Class of '86 seems to be a great attraction for dogs. As it was assembled to recite Mental Philosophy and Dr. S. was detained in chapel, his dog entered the recitation room; whether to become a member of the class or to take the place of his master remains a question. However when the Dr. came and beheld the spectacle, he informed the class that his worthy pet was incapable of filling either position.

—Last summer J. W. R——, '87, swore off smoking until he would be of age. Up to Christmas he was true to his pledge, when his father, Prof. Richards, became the happy recipient of a box of fine Havanas from the select school of Mrs. Surface. The Prof., acquainted with his son's serious pledge, welcomed John to partake of his tempting gift and he partook, and, to the astonishment of his father has been taking ever since.

—One rainy evening John S., of '87, took two umbrellas up to the Choral Union for his sisters. Having performed his message he was soon attracted to the side of somebody else's sister, for whom he offered to get an umbrella under which he would see her dryly and safely to her door. While John was going home for the necessary article, his lady friend was so completely surprised by the appearance of two old out-of-town young gentlemen acquaintances provided with umbrellas that she forgot all about her previous engagement, and obliging John was permitted to suffer a sad disappointment in beholding the approach of two umbrellas, a lady and two gentlemen. Although John is a champion slugger, he didn't think it worth the while to knock two out of time because he didn't happen to be on time.

—The lecture of Burdette, which was very *exquisette*, was attended by some of the students. In the midst of the most serious part of the production one of them, who is noted for his incapability of controlling his laughability, gave vent to an hilarious outburst. The audience was shocked, but not so much as the lecturer. However, the shock was nothing in comparison to that felt by the people from the recent earthquake in Spain.

—The Lutherville Young Ladies Seminary has produced an indelible impression on the minds of Allentonians as being an institution in which improvement and progress are accomplished remarkably well. Several of the daisies who were in attendance last session brought along home for their parents and friends astonishing Christmas gifts, viz., surprise. They were each improved mentally 150 degrees Centigrade and physically 25 pounds Avoirdupois.

—The Freshman is a powerful class because its strength is still fresh. The Sophs., who suffered a terrible disaster in Freshman year from the present Juniors, knew from experience what it is to come out amiss. Fearing the might of the Freshmen and dreading an unsuccessful invasion, the Sophs. abolished the former custom of upsetting the Freshmen's rooms. It is owing to this that the two classes departed in peace and the Freshmen's stockings were allowed to hang for Santa Claus to fill.

—"An idle brain is the devil's workshop." The Sophs., wishing to inform the Juniors that they had been in the German classroom the hour preceding, conceived the idea that pins standing on their heads on the benches would answer this purpose most efficiently. In case sight would not manifest their forepresence, at least sensation and perception surely would, were the thoughts of the Sophs. They thought correctly and the Juniors having discovered the point were unaffected.

—Jake Knerr, of whom mention was made in connection with the Euterpean Society in the preceding issue, received the sympathy of all the boys when they were informed of his terrible affliction with insanity. In days of gloom Jake was a source of cheerfulness on account of his comical rhymes and exbus:ifications which would keep the boys in a continuous uproar. In this way he disposed of his delicious fruit by inculcating into the boys the desire of purchasing, although spondulics lay down very low.

—The Sophs. who had such a loud and happy sleigh-ride last year have prepared themselves to have another, which will take place as soon as the weather permits. The object of the sleigh-ride will be to visit Kutztown and all warming stations on the way thither. In Kutztown their attention will be devoted to the young virgins, by whom they were so instructively entertained, and who are now engaged in making sacks and mittens. Sophs., beware, such presents are undoubtedly awaiting your presence.

—The Christmas celebration of the First Ward Mission Sunday School passed off successfully through the shrewd calculations and differentiations of Prof. Garber. F. F. Fry and A. M. Weber delivered appropriate speeches. Rev. Spieker offered prayer and delivered an interesting address. The Kretschmann, Weicksel and Dry trio produced charming strains to which all cheerfully strained themselves. The refreshments were candy to sweeten the palate, oranges to sour it, and apples to cool it down.

—Get your tickets and select your partners. The Senior Lecture Course is rapidly approaching and Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., will appear on Jan. 26th and enter first with "Henry Melchior Muhlenberg" upon his famous tongue. Then on Feb. 3d will follow Rev. L. A. Gotwald, D. D., with "California, or the Sunset Land of Wonders;" Feb. 10th, Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D. D., with "Aspiration, Perspiration, Coronation;" Feb. 17th, Hon. Daniel Dougherty with "Oratory;" Feb. 24th, Rev. D. H. Geissinger with "Boys;" and on March 6th, Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., LL. D., will conclude with "Philip Melanchthon." The course is indeed an excellent one as is acknowledged by the most prominent men of the city and should be well patronized.

General College News.

Vassar girls call fish balls piscatorial spheroids.

Princeton students will present a Latin comedy in the near future.

Colored students are refused admission to the University of West Virginia.

But one-third of Vassar's alumnae are married. Their stock must be below par.

"A maidlet at the front door stood,
A Freshlet held her waistlet;
And, gazing on her ruby lips,
Begged, 'Give me but a tastelet.'

The maidlet moved with quick resolve,
Said 'cannot act so rudelet
To touch the lips of such as you,
A squinting little dudelet.'"—Ex.

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Muhlenberg Monthly.

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"The Girls."

BY PROF. M. H. RICHARDS.

Next to himself, the most interesting object, for most students at college, is some young lady, not in his circle of blood relationship,—somebody else's sister. The problem which engages his most profound thinking is not the mathematical or linguistical, but the social one,—how to make himself interesting to her. Happy young man! He finds himself entering into society, into paradise, under the auspices with which his first parents left it—"all the world before him, where to choose and Providence his guide."

He becomes an interesting object himself to friends and parents, and merchat tailors. The first indication of his new career and change of heart is seen in attention to dress. Neckties and shoe-brushes wear out much more rapidly than they were wont to do. There is a general air of being on exhibition about him. He becomes critical as to the cut of his coat, the set of his trousers, and the fit of his shoes. Then a flavor of grown-upness begins to shed its aroma about him. In fits of absent-mindedness he becomes polite at home, offers to see some matronly visitor to her abode, and begins at times to wear gloves when he goes up street. These are the first stages, breaking out into occasional participation in some invited assembly, but closely upon them the disease becomes virulent, and he goes out calling—all alone! Then the chronic stage follows, and he is constantly going out, and calling, and escorting "the girls," and even serenading them, singly and in pairs, with occasional relapses when he "gets left." He is a confirmed society man, and knows all about it, and there is no more hope for him. There are only two ways of being cured; the one is to become engaged; the other, to be

jilted. The latter hurts the feelings; the former, if premature and injudicious, ruins his career.

When God created man it was but a logical sequence for Him to create woman. Good mothers, good wives, good sisters, and good female friends and acquaintances are the saving and the making of most men. Per contra, when these influences are evil, a man is ruined more rapidly than by any other agency. Whilst, therefore, society is regarded by youngsters as a recreation, and but little more thought is given to it than the pleasant passing of an evening, oldsters look upon the society a young man keeps, and the way in which he conducts himself in it, as one of the most serious indications of his possible career. Even young men, even college students, are capable of doing some thinking in this direction, and, in the hope that they may, their attention is directed to a few points in this article.

Society is not the business of a young man; it is his relaxation, his recreation, not his dissipation. He cannot afford to allow himself to stand still in attainments or neglect duties for a pretty face or a giggling girl. If he does, he will soon find himself shunned by those he ought to seek, and only sought by those whom he ought to shun.

Falling in love is the serious tragedy business of society, and he ought not to aspire to it. If he finds himself in danger of being tempted to do so, he ought to be very careful to tell nobody about it, especially the girl who has kindled so prematurely a flame in his heart. For as yet he is only capable of playing light comedy and ought to confine himself to it. "Puppy love" is quite harmless in most cases where it leads to nothing more than attentions, escorts, and banquets; but where it rushes on declarations and engagements it too often only makes two people miserable for life. What does the youngster know of his future self, his matured wishes and tastes, his need of future companionship? You might as well at twenty, or under, order for yourself the coat that will fit you at thirty or forty. Granted that it has turned out well in a few cases, the exception but proves the rule.

But you cannot help falling in love? Well, we won't argue about that, although the negative is not a hopeless side. But you can help choosing your society and your more intimate companionship among those out of whose number good sense tells you it would not be wise to select a wife. You can resolve to be

a member of the best society or of none. You can associate only with the pure, the intelligent, the sensible, the well-mannered, your equals or, if possible, your superiors. For you, young man, if you are anybody at all, will grow to be a great deal more than you are now; she will not grow to be much more. Some youngsters think that there is lots of fun to be had by visiting girls, on the sly, whose companionship they would be ashamed to own in public. They can "cut up," romp, talk slang, say dubious things, and the like. Every now and then the result of this is an ill-advised courtship and an unequal partnership. Don't do it; any girl not fit to be your wife, providing you loved her, is not fit to be your social companion, even for a single evening.

Remember that other people have some rights also. Don't inflict yourself too often or for too long a time on young ladies who are kind enough to be "at home" when you call. Don't forget to consult your watch, and heed its hand pointing to "good night." Don't think every kind word means that you are irresistible; be humble and err on the safe side. Because you are quite tolerable as an escort, and a useful article when folks are to be seen home, don't imagine that any one else out of the dozen would not do just as well. Don't "show off." Don't think that people are laughing *with* you when they are laughing *at* you. Don't be loud and monopolizing of the conversation. In a word, try to be sensible, gentlemanly, considerate, showing that you wish to entertain as well as to be entertained, that you understand on what footing you are as a youngster, and are only enjoying "an evening out." By pursuing such a course you may become a popular and useful member of society and be remembered with gentle regret, but still friendly feelings, by all the girls when in your adult years your society career is cut short by a wise and happy marriage.

The Value of the Study of Biography.

BY PROF. M. A. GRUBER, '77.

A person to be great and good must know something. But to know something is more than to have facts stored in the mind. That person, however, is not to be despised who has his memory well filled with gems of literature and valuable information in science and philosophy. It is really a necessary factor in an in-

dividual's greatness. This is called *knowledge*. But to know is more than to have knowledge. It is true, knowledge is the foundation of all human greatness. But a foundation without a structure upon it is next thing to valueless in the practical affairs of human life. The great part needed is *how*, *when*, and *where* to use this knowledge, and where to find information when it is needed. This is called *wisdom*.

It has been truly said, "The wisest person is not the one who carries the greatest amount of information about with him, but the one who knows best where to find it when he needs it." A walking dictionary may be a good etymologist, and even well versed in philology, but his name will very rarely appear in the list of statesmen, teachers, orators, preachers, and men of literature, who are the chief agents in building up a nation's greatness.

It is a fact worth remembering that the first two classes of a college course are no misnomers. The person who invented, or applied the two names must have understood human nature, or must have attentively listened to the wise teachings of experience.

A student on entering college is supposed to be untried in the fields of higher intellectual labor Here, new and unpracticed, he commences to lay the foundation of a nobler manhood by being brought in contact with the knowledge and information conducive to that effect. He applies himself diligently, and fills his mind with stores of borrowed thought. As a Freshman he has principally gathered knowledge. A conflict now begins. Knowledge and wisdom are contending for the supremacy. "Knowledge puffeth up"; and if it can convince the student that a store of information is the chief end of study, the Sophomore will forever remain a wise fool. Right here, let me call attention to a very beautiful saying: "Knowledge is proud that it knows so much; wisdom is humble that it knows no more."

Knowledge, surely, is necessary. It is the key by which we unlock the doors to the higher and more mysterious realms of thought. Therefore, get knowledge; but with that get wisdom. Wisdom is the ever-ready ladder by which we scale the massive walls of difficulties, doubts, and fears, to enjoy, with rapturous, yet peaceful satisfaction, the ineffable beauties that lie beyond.

Now, is there anything in the course of study that will cause

the student to apply his acquired knowledge more frequently, not only to the outside world, but to the world within himself? Is there a branch of study which will have the desired effect of bringing his information home to himself, so as to be a means of not only developing, but also of culturing the mind, as well as of raising the standard of his moral and spiritual nature?

There certainly are such branches; and the one which, to my mind, produces the desired result, perhaps more so than any other, is Biography.

The study of mathematics produces subtlety of thought and thorough and exact reasoning. The study of the languages produces aptness in speech, a tenacious memory and a refined taste. The study of philosophy produces depth of thought, solidity of argument, and a self-reliant nature. The study of poetry produces lofty ideals, noble sentiments, and great anticipations. The study of history produces great realities to be encountered and attained, true dignity and character of man, and a noble purpose as the incentive to that which is truly great and honorable.

That part of history which describes a person's life is called biography. Therefore, biography, more than any other branch, deals directly with mankind. And where can we find lessons better fitted for the making of character and true manhood than in that study which treats practically of man,—his actions, his mode of life, his influence, his hopes and desires, his achievements, and all the attending circumstances?

Let us now see of what biography treats, and why it should be studied. The best method of presenting a subject is by means of an outline. If all other methods fail, the outline plan is sure to meet with some success. In it we have a concise and comprehensive statement of the whole subject. The following outline, which explains itself, was accordingly prepared:

Name of Person.

I. TIME OF LIFE.

Facts: Birth—Date and Place.
Death—Date, Place, and Burial.
Age.

Reasons for this division and its study:

The satisfaction there is in the knowing.

These several facts may serve as a means of suggesting and retaining other facts connected with the same time, and of harmonizing certain facts apparently irreconcilable.

The recurrence of the years and dates may be the means of suggesting exemplary lives.

2. PARENTAGE AND SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Facts: Parents (in some cases Ancestry).
Marriage—Wife, Children.
Society frequented.
Benefit to Society.

Reasons for this division and its study:

Having in mind the parents will recall parental influence.
The society one frequents, portrays the kind of person.
One's future welfare frequently depends upon the life-partner.

3. EDUCATION.

Facts: Place and Extent.

Reasons for this division and its study:

The kind and amount of education are weighty considerations.
The place and manner of educating our sons and daughters are vital points.

4. OCCUPATIONS.

Divisions: Private and Public.

Reasons for this division and its study:

The occupation for which one may best fit himself should be a serious thought.
The successes and failures of others should be a part of our study, and a source of profit.
Practical manhood consists of occupations.
Be acquainted with MANY things, but master of ONE.

5. LITERARY WORKS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Facts: Kinds and Rank of Literary Works (if any).
Nature and Effect of Achievements.

Reasons for this division and its study:

The writings we leave behind and the deeds we do, is all that can keep our names from oblivion.
Noble deeds, and words that elevate, are the fruits of noble minds.
"What man has done, man may do."

6. CHARACTER AND REPUTATION.

Facts: Kind.
Means in Forming it.
Effect.
The World's Opinion.

Reasons for this division and its study:

A good character is the great essential of life.
A comparison of characters will prove an incentive to good.
A good name is without price.

7. GENERAL REMARKS.

Facts: Special Information not contained in the other divisions; as, Facts of Childhood and Youth, Peculiarities, Matter for Referred Questions, &c.

Reasons for this division and its study:

They serve as an incentive to the study of Biography, by adding spice and variety.

8. QUOTATIONS AND SAYINGS.

Facts: Literary Gems.

Expressions peculiar to the individual.

Reasons for this division and its study:

Gems of literature are among the richest treasures of knowledge.

The important parts of literature breathe the soul of the author.

The peculiar sayings reflect the nature of the individual.

Under the foregoing eight divisions the biographical sketch of any person can be arranged. But some divisions may not be of equal importance with the rest. There are a few individuals whose lines are not complete without valuable information under each division. The majority of sketches, however, apart from the mere facts, contain matter of interest only under four or five of these headings.

It might be advisable, in order to show the full import of the outline, to give a sketch of some noted individual; but, having already intruded, we shall forbear. We, however, claim for biography all we have said, and a little more. By studying the life of Benjamin Franklin, we learn what self-denial, continued perserverance, and intense application may accomplish. His brilliant wit, his scientific discoveries and inventions, his statesmanship, his position in society, are the results. The life of Washington teaches national influence, filial obedience, equanimity, heroic will, and complete manhood. Daniel Webster leads us to the heights of oratory, and exhibits the power of eloquence and the force of argument; but, at the same time, he warns us against dissipated habits. Robert Burns ravishes us with his songs, and lifts us into an ideal world of pure love and innocent pleasures; but he also teaches us the fate of midnight revelers. John C. Calhoun cautions us against a too great political ambition. With Washington Irving we live upon the flowery banks of the pure and gently-flowing streams of his elegant prose, and wish that we might be inspired by his genius. Truly, biography is a most valuable study. It converts knowledge into wisdom. It introduces us to the shining lights of the past. It causes us to look within ourselves and to approach nearer and nearer to perfect manhood.

An Item from Satan's Ledger.

BY FRANK NELSON, '84.

On the last day of December, not many years since, Prince Apollyon was seated in the private office of his red-painted palace, in company with his eldest son.

For many weary hours this worthy pair had been closeted together, poring over the pages of a huge ledger, which lay outspread upon the table before them. To use the vernacular of this floating sphere, his Satanic Majesty was "balancing his books," in order to determine the gains and losses for the year about to close. The noble youth at his side, Nero by name, (in honor of the old Roman Emperor, who now occupied a suite of rooms on the *sunny* side of the paternal mansion) was about to be admitted into partnership. To say that he was worthy of this trust is putting it mildly; for, be it known that Nero was veritably "a chip of the old block," and wise even beyond his years. Being then in the bloom of youth, and having at the same time a keen relish for its follies and foibles, this young rake had seen considerable "life" in his time, and was in consequence, more conversant with the weaknesses of the rising generation than his sedate and steady-going parent. His peculiar fitness for this branch of the business will be made evident by the sequel.

The accounts were finally squared and the result made known. Leaning back in his chair, Beelzebub remained for a long time apparently absorbed in deep thought. Becoming impatient at his father's reticence Nero made bold to ask his opinion of the result, and the apparent prospects for the ensuing year. Roused from his revery by this query, the "Prince of Darkness" addressed his hopeful as follows:

"Well, my son, I may say that, on the whole, the result is satisfactory. Taking into consideration the powerful opposition of Christianity, with which we have to contend, the world in general has come up to my expectations But, Nero, business is not "booming" as it should in Uncle Sam's dominions. "Columbia, the gem," &c., is not panning out as well as she might. From a growing republic of her unlimited resources, we should realize much more than the books show for the past year. True, the liquor traffic is up to the standard; we can't complain of that. Tobacco, too, seems to be at par, with a small margin on

cigarettes. Policy-playing and stock-gambling are firm, with a slight upward tendency. Woman-suffrage shows signs of progress. Profanity, our old stand-by, and loose language in general, couldn't be better. But there is a deficit in the amusement column. The attendance at the theatres is falling off. Lent has seriously cut down the profits on balls and parties. Billiards and pool are being killed by high license Slugging matches are under the ban of the law;—and would you believe it—base-ball too, is on the decline and in a few years will be a thing of the past My son, this dare not be. We must devise something to counteract this retrograde movement. Can you make any suggestions?''

Being thus appealed to, Nero spoke briefly and to the point. ''In my opinion,'' said he, ''this general falling off in the amusement line is due to the ''hard times'' which prevail to-day in America. The present crisis calls for prompt action. We need something that will serve as a shift during this temporary depression. The chief requisite is *cheapness.* The trouble with theatres, billiards, pool, base-ball and other amusements is—*they are too expensive.* At any rate, I don't think we ever realized enough from any of these schemes. Their work is too circumscribed. And then too, the evil in them can be too easily detected and avoided. Now my idea is to get up something that will be cheaper, and at the same time yield us larger profits. In other words, we want something that, under the delusive snare of healthful exercise and seeming respectability, will entice all classes and grades of society and equally demoralize both sexes. We want something that will cripple mentally and financially; something that will maim the body and kill the soul, and above all, will appear so innocent in itself, that its effects will not soon become apparent.''

As Nero approached this climax, he waxed eloquent; his green eyes glittered with a fiendish delight, and every lineament of his face betokened the thoroughbred devil. His sire viewed these manifestations with evident complacency, and when his son had ceased speaking, he rubbed his hands gleefully, and slapping his boy upon the shoulder, remarked: ''After all, blood will tell! Nero, I am proud of you! You do the family credit! What you have said is true, and meets with my full approbation. But the great question is—what shall this new device be? At this,

Nero, like the respectful son that he was, playfully poked his parent in the ribs, indulged in sundry diabolical grimaces, and then said with a knowing wink: "Leave that to me. I have a scheme on the tapis that I guarantee will give satisfaction." "All right my son; 'put it thar,'" cried Satan, reaching out his horny claw. Nero obediently complied, and after a warm shake, father and son separated.

* * * * * * * *

December 31, 1884, found the "Arch Enemy of Mankind" comfortably ensconced in his office chair before a brisk fire, which crackled cheerfully in the open hearth at his feet. The indomitable Nero sat alone at the table, deftly skimming over the interminable columns of the familiar ledger. Since the memorable conference described above, he had improved his opportunities, and was now able to relieve his venerable parent of a large part of the responsibility connected with the business. After he had completed his present task, and had announced the general results, this crafty knave turned to one of the pages headed "U. S. of America," and triumphantly exclaimed: "I say 'Dad,' how about the U. S. this year? Does she suit you? And what do you think of 'Skating Rinks' for a *shift?* Does my 'scheme' give satisfaction, or shall we abandon it for something else? Haven't the rinks filled the ticket in every particular, just as I predicted? All we find here on the Dr. side are these few items:—1. Exercise afforded to closely confined clerks, book-keepers, office-boys, etc. 2. *Ennui* of a few corner-loafers, and street-walkers relieved. 3. Habitues of theatres, bar-rooms, billiard-halls and beer-gardens attracted from their former haunts, and therefore not depraved quite as rapidly. But now glance at the Cr. column, and what do we see there? he exclaimed with a horrid leer. 1. *Financially:* By reason of its constant attainability and fascination, three and even four times the amount has been squandered upon the rink by those who had heretofore patronized theatres and other places of amusement, thereby more effectually draining the purses of these poor dupes. 2. *Physically:* Scores upon scores of sprained wrists and ankles, broken noses, arms and limbs, split knee-caps, spinal columns injured beyond recovery, and thousands of delicate constitutions impaired, and their fair owners laid up with fevers, or sent by consumption to an early grave. 3. *Mentally:* School children enticed from their studies, progress soon retarded, minds

dissipated and intellects hopelessly weakened. Valuable hours frittered away by older and wiser ones, which could have been made golden in other pursuits. 4. *Morally:* Young men have become bold and familiar in their bearing towards the opposite sex. Young girls and women have lost all modesty and reserve, and have acquired a morbid taste for promiscuous society. In a word, a free and easy familiarity has been fostered between the two sexes, and such commodities as maidenly reserve and manly dignity have been utterly dispensed with. 5. *Spiritually:* The young of both sexes have been led to neglect their religious duties. The care and education of their immortal souls has been relegated to a back seat; temptations have arisen, the mere mention of which, a few months before, would have caused a blush of shame to mantle the cheek of innocence and purity, but which are now yielded to, through the lack of moral strength. The result of the whole matter is, that "Satan & Son" have realized a larger percentage on Skating Rinks than on any other harmless (?) amusement they have put upon the market for many a year. Let the "Roller Skate" be our trademark for 1885!"

"Right you are, Nero!" enthusiastically remarked the Senior member of the firm, as he opened the door to admit a dapper little "Rink Manager," who glided in gracefully on a pair of shining "clubs."

Edgar A. Poe and "The Raven."

BY REV. W. H. MYERS, '73.

The Byron of America is Edgar A. Poe. No brighter genius nursed in the bosom of the divine patron of poetry. No fairer hand graced rhyme upon the golden harp of Apollo. It is a studied thought that compares Poe to the great English bard. Their contrasts bring them as strikingly near together as their similarities. Byron's genius revels in the bright sunlight of day; Poe's genius wanders in the weird shades of night. The world-pang of the former rears itself like a storm-lashed sea; the life-weariness of the latter heaves like the hidden fire of the volcano. The lines of the one all like the gay, luxurous note of the bird that sings at noon; the lines of the other are like the plaintive, shivering cry of the bird that stirs at midnight. I like Poe, though he is sad and cold. I startle in the darkness as the spirit

voices of his creation burden the air. I like sunny hope, and yet I never tire of the tearful despair of his soul. The parallel of genius in them is hardly more striking than the parallel of their lives. They both in early life gave themselves over to evil influences. They both loved adventure and wild company. The poet's love is generally cloaked with beauty; but these twain loved to conquer, and when they had conquered they loved no more. They both were the originators of a new school of poetic diction. They both squandered their pearl-crowned talents, the one by a dirt-dipped pen, the other by a dirt-dipped life. They both died at an early age and almost at the same age. Poe was a good swimmer, and so was Byron. The one swam for a wager from Richmond to Warwick; the other clear across the Hellespont. Like Byron, with a Quixotic purpose, Poe set sail to fight and die for the liberties of Greece. The summary of their lives may be compared to a shooting star, whose rapid transit across the sky makes the fire of it only the more brilliant and lasting. Our poet was a handsome man. I have a portrait of him before me. His presence was imposing. His towering forehead was beautifully shaded by black hair. Out of his eyes, so largely round and piercingly black, looked the man of genius. His mouth was sloped delicately like that of a woman, and yet chiseled into energy and firmness. His manners were winsome; his voice rung with melody and his conversational powers extraordinary. He smiled seldom, talked seldom, but when he awoke from his melancholy spell his presence had a mesmeric effect upon all the surroundings. He was born in Baltimore, Jan. 1811. He was also picked up in the streets of Baltimore drunk, and no human power could retain his soul. He died on Sunday, Oct. 7th., 1849.

I pity the man but I respect his heaven-lit genius. Some persons do not care for poets and do not appreciate rare genius. He is fortunate who has been born with some tinge of poetic feeling, even though he cannot make a rhyme. The beautiful ideal world is wider than the matter-of-fact world. They who have learned to soar in it have a much higher conception of life and of the relation of the material as sustained to the spiritual. I wish you could like Poe as I like him. He has not written much. Read "The Haunted Palace," "The Belle," "Lenore," "Annabel Lee," "Ulalume," but when you come to "The Raven," read

that a hundred times. Its charm never decreases—it grows with long acquaintance. When the poet in 1844 gave life to this masterwork at New York, the whole world was electrified by it. It stands among the peers of poetical productions of the nineteenth century. It may not be a "great poem," to rear in colossal strength by the side of the Iliad or Paradise Lost, and yet it stands alone in the unique grandeur. It is a work of art that has no equal in any age. Look at the ingenuity of construction and the rhythmical beauty. This ballad is a wonderful mechanism. No one ever thought of such construction and now that it is made we can only imitate, but not equal it. If you would appreciate it you must study it. Examine it as you would the master-paintings of Raphael, Titian, or Rubens. How full of weird and wild imagination! How heavily the sigh of despair clogs along! Listen to its monotonous moan! Those strange repetitions and artful alliterations work up more than a feeling within you. Then there are the triple rhymes that like the measured foot-fall of spirits tread the darkened air about you. Then sounds the deep-lifted burden of "Nevermore." The most fascinating feature of the poem is the spiritual current that pervades it. The more fanciful array of vivid descriptions becomes repelling to the artistic taste—you must have some undercurrent of meaning to fill out the painted shell of your poem. It matters not whether you can satisfactorily grasp it, just so that you feel it is there. Now begin with our poem. How you strain at the something in it which you have and yet have not. It is so plain in its words, you fairly rock along, and yet as you go along you seem to be in an *ignis fatuus* chase.

You meet with "Aiden" and "Lenore," and "The Raven," and "Nevermore," and wonder what these may mean. First, study your poet. Then take up the thread of his life. Weave his strange poetic temperament into the one stirring circumstance of his love, and you will become a just interpretor. At the end of your contemplations read these lines:—

> "Take thy beak from out MY HEART,
> And take thy form from off my door!
> Quoth the Raven, Nevermore!"

Here you find the key to the whole poem. The Raven is emblematical and not real. It signifies drooping and never-ending remembrance. "Aiden" is not as some have supposed the

accusative form of the Greek *Aides* meaning *Hades*. It is simply a disguised spelling of the Arabic form of the word Eden. It means the celestial paradise. "Lenore," in my judgment, is a love secret. It was not a mere ideal picture of a woman, although his second love may have declared that he found Lenore in the woman he married. She was no more. When in that dread state of melancholy he would wander up and down the darkened street, his lips now moving with maledictions, his eyes then lifted heavenward in prayer, not for self but for her he loved. His garments were drenched and his arms smote the rain and beat the storm, but his soul looked into Aiden and lingered by the portals, and in utter despair he wrestled during fitful glimpses for the "balm in Gilead." This fact gave birth to this poem. The smell of rum even clung to the pen that wrote, but now it is sufficiently aired—and I shall read it a thousand times more. I can now understand why he plead:

"Wretch," I cried, "thy God hath lent thee—
By these angels he hath sent thee
Respite—respite and nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore!
Quaff, oh quaff this kind nepenthe
And forget this lost Lenore!"

Many imitations and parodies followed "The Raven." Charles D. Gardette's "Fire Fiend" was palmed off as the production of Poe. All critics so for awhile accepted it. The "Streets of Baltimore" is another feeble attempt. The Australian poet, Henry Kendall, wrote "Astarte" in imitation of the Raven. They only are imitations. Now then let all this be written on his neglected monument. Let us admire the burning genius when we have divested it of its weakness, and let us all alike mourn the unfortunate man:

"He might have soared in the morning light,
But he built his nest with the birds of night."

—"Music hath savages to soothe the charming breast," thought the President of the Female College, when he heard male voices wafting harmony outside.

—A Junior's introduction to impromptu speech in Society lately: "This is a thing of the past; at least for the present." He should have added "and will be for the future."

To Tom.

BY A STUDENT.

Don't you remember, Tom,
The stump by the island's side,
Where we used to go in summer days
And plunge into the tide;
And sit and talk on that stable bark
Of things both new aud old,
Until the mighty lord of day
Tinged nature's face with gold?

The boatman, Tom, with bootless feet
And head both bushy and bare,
Plodding about his weary work,
Singing some boatman's air;
And the little boy who drove the mules
Along the dusty path,
Who often wept and wished for home
To 'scape the boatman's wrath?

And the iron-horse which often passed,
Puffing the smoke on high,
And filling our minds with idle thoughts
At which we laugh and sigh;
And tramps, too, some bearded and old,
Watching the waters glide,
Thinking, perhaps, of the once dear home
And days by a mother's side?

Well, Tom, those days have now gone by,
They're stories of the past,
And winter's snows and roaring winds
Their sweetest memory blast;
But when the boughs are green again,
And the winds are mild and still,
The memory of those happy days
Our hearts with friendship fill.

—Why is the N. O. Exposition like a set of teeth? Because it is in everybody's head, in everybody's mouth, and makes a good show.

—A man with a bald pate recently had the fool-hardiness to enter a barber-shop and ask for a *dry* shampoo. He was forthwith driven out with cups, brushes and razors.

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Editorials.

THE world moves on and changes. Such also has been the case with the MONTHLY. With this issue we, the newly-elected editors, appear before you. We were not aspirants for this position, for we feel too keenly our inability to perform all the duties incident to so important an office. There are many in this institution whose talents would allow them to fill this position far more creditably than ours, but, since the fates have decreed that it shall be our unhappy lot, we shall not murmur, but enter upon our work with a resolute and determined will to do our best. We ask to be excused for our short-comings by the readers of the MONTHLY, for we are young and inexperienced; and, like a stranger in a foreign land, know not whither to turn. From our friends and fellow-students we ask a hearty co-operation, that we may make this journal an honor and an ornament to our institution. We know that we are open to criticism, and will grate-

fully receive all words of advice whereby we may raise the standard of this publication.

IN the last issue of the MONTHLY there appea ed a personal informing the public of the marriage of one of us. To say the least the expressions used were very impolite. It is needless to say that the whole matter is a falsehood. We refrain from expressing our opinions on the subject and without any malice will merely advise the writer of said personal in the future to use judgment more becoming a Junior, and also to remember one very important motto—"Know whereof thou speakest."

THE Lecture Course under the auspices of the Senior Class was opened on January 26th, by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., of New York City, on the subject—"Henry Melchior Muhlenberg." Owing to the small seating capacity of the College Chapel the Court House has been procured for the entire course. Never was there a larger audience present at the opening of any lecture course. The lecture was a very able and most interesting one. Muhlenberg's youth and manhood, as a student at Gœttingen and a teacher at Halle, his call and his readiness to come to America, were all related in a manner peculiar to Dr. Krotel. The severity of his voyage from his native land to Georgia and thence to Pennsylvania was admirably contrasted with the ease and pleasure now experienced in traveling. After referring to the three charges at Philadelphia, Trappe and New Hanover, the speaker commended his thorough learning, self-denial, his knowledge of how to deal with all kinds and conditions of man, and his most capital spirit. Muhlenberg died in 1787, and his remains lie buried in the little country church-yard at Trappe, a place which every Pennsylvanian should visit. In conclusion the Dr. traced the line of descendants of this pioneer churchman to which many great deeds are to be attributed.

The following is a clipping from the *Chronicle and News*: "A happy selection was made in securing Dr. Krotel as the opening lecturer. He is a most graceful, eloquent and charming speaker, and choosing 'Henry Melchior Muhlenberg' as a subject he had a theme with which he is perfectly familiar and which of all others he is capable of treating in an interesting and entertaining manner. Himself one of the shining lights in the church of which Muhlenberg is the great representative in this State, it was pecu-

liarly fitting that, having been called by the Senior Class of the college bearing the distinguished name of Muhlenberg, Dr. Krotel should select 'Henry Melchior Muhlenberg' as his subject."

FROM the grouping of several incongruous ideas we derive what is called a pun. A pun, when it is spontaneous, produces a very ludicrous effect, but when a studied effort is made in this direction all the pleasure is lost. The perpetual punster is a bore to the society in which he mingles. He tries to produce a similarity of sound or name to every expression, not only of his own but of his associates, which often leads him into unguarded remarks, which upon reflection he would not have said. All sober and well meant remarks he endeavors to make ridiculous, thus rendering the precepts intended of no consequence. Even pious subjects are thus treated with levity. It is next to impossible to cure one of this habit. You may tell him repeatedly that it is in bad style, and that it is tiresome to listen to him; yet as long as there is some one silly enough to laugh at his jokes, as he calls them, so long will he persist in his custom. It were well for him to know in what ill repute it is held by the learned, being called a " kind of wit, deservedly reckoned as inferior." This kind of wit is used very largely in college journalism, where it sometimes, though seldom, has a right to appear. We should engage in a more refined wit which will answer the purpose far better, and which will not disgust the reader.

"OLD PROB" has sadly disappointed the students of our institution in not sending the accustomed downy cloak to nature and the crystal pall to the stream. The session following the holidays is usually the one which the boys look forward to for their winter sports. Many are the moments spent in day dreams of the winter evening rides over the beaten road with *her* nestling close to him, of the party and dance, and of the merry gathering on the river. Sad has been the disappointment. No sleighing bells have jingled over vale and hill and the merry voices of a party have not waked the midnight slumbers of the farmer. The river and lake have not been the scene of the gleeful company of skaters. The student returning from his home met the dreary aspect of the landscape with a sigh. The spirits of all were lowered, and a week thereafter we already felt the need of another vacation, for it seemed as though we had been back for months.

The freshmen very keenly feel the want of snow, for now they can not indulge in the customary class sleigh-ride and supper, and by so doing show the higher class-men that their class has some pluck. May they yet be favored by the weather and conditions desired, so that they may go forth with the full conviction that they have not fallen short of the college custom.

ON the evening of the third of February the second lecture of the Senior Course was delivered to a large audience. The people of Allentown seem to appreeiate the choice of lecturers, as is shown by the increased attendance at this lecture over the former. The Rev. Dr. Gotwald, with his pleasing style kept the audience in rapt attention for an hour and a half, listening to a description of the "Sunset Land of Wonders, California." To give his hearers a full understanding of his subject, he commenced by giving a short history of the state from its cession to the United States. It was a remarkable coincidence that upon the very day that the State was ceded to the Union, gold was discovered within its borders. After this he described, as seen by himself and associates, first, the capital, afterwards, the scenery throughout the State. For vices of all descriptions he reckoned "Frisco" the third in magnitude, giving Sodom and Gomorrah the preference. The Chinese customs and modes of living were very fully and humorously described. He ably presented the general appearance and buildings of the city. From there the speaker took the audience through the great San Joaquin Valley, with its fertile soil, unequaled verdure, huge products and luscious fruits. He not only described the large living forests, but also the wonderful petrified one. The geysers, the falls of the Yosemite and other natural features and wonders were sketched in interesting pen pictures. At last upon the summit of Glacier Point, with the beautiful panorama of nature spread out before him, he took leave of his subject and audience by giving praise to God for all his wonderful works. The Dr. made a good impression on his hearers, and should he ever appear in this section again, we can assure him a good reception.

—The study of Persian has been introduced at Cornell.

—Yale prescribes fifteen hours per week to each class for recitations.

Exchanges.

We are pleased to see that our exchanges opened the new year with fresh vigor and increased efforts to make college journalism what it professes to be, viz: a reflection of college life and a medium between colleges and their patrons and friends. We wish them all the heartiest success.

The *College Rambler* is full of news and instructive matter. Among other articles is one of especial interest on German student life, by Prof. Clapp, who is making a specialty of the Greek language and literature in the University at Berlin. We quote the following:

"The German student, as a rule, is not a brilliant man nor a very hard worker, but he is a patient worker and this is the secret of his success. The shortest time in which he can complete his course here is three years, but most of the students spend five years before they are allowed to try the long and severe set of examinations which leads to a degree. Besides passing the examination, he must present a thesis written in Latin, and this does not mean merely an essay, but must be the result of original work done by the student himself in the line of his specialty. Many German universities give degrees on very easy terms, but at the better ones a man must do very thorough work in order to succeed."

The *Dickinson Liberal* opens the new year with an issue that does credit to the editors. Its locals especially are well written. We give the following from "Life's Battles":

"It is necessary that we, as the representatives of our generation, who in coming years must shoulder the burdens now borne by our fathers, should prepare, by the cultivation of every generous impulse, to do honor to their memories and keep bright the record written by them on the page of history. There are three things which among many others stand forth conspicuously, and present a battle front to the advance of true civilization, viz., sloth, insincerity and intemperance."

"In the Western States much is being done to encourage oratory. Almost every college of any pretensions has its home contests. In many of the States, State contests are held, and for several years inter-state contests. As far as we know not one Eastern State has ever held a State contest. Pennsylvania has

thirty colleges, New York about the same number, and New Jersey about fifteen. Surely, with such possibilities of State and inter-state contests, the colleges of these three States can justly be accused of non-progressiveness. We would like to see this question agitated, and measures taken towards establishing State and inter-state contests in the East."—*University Mirror.*

Locals and Personals.

—A.

—Change.

—Skating.

—Sleighing.

—Do—dare—davi—garber.

—Prospects for an initiation.

—No chromos with this edition.

—"The *Deer* Slayer"—a pair of corsets.

—When is a man a Miss? When he is amiss.

—Somebodies favorite mineral water—Kissingen.

—"Three of a kind are better than two pairs."—*Burdette.*

—"How long wilt thou, O S——r, abuse our patience?"

—'87 is worried about their sines (sins) and cosines (cousins.)

—Who played the part of Jeff. Davis at Dr. Krotel's lecture?

—Why does F. S——. persist in calling virtual images "virtuous?"

—Subscriptions and advertisements for the MONTHLY gladly received.

—What makes Doc. H—— so intimate with our guardians of the peace.

—Prediger, of '86, thinks that a man ought to earn his living and urn his dead.

—Who hath sorrow; who hath woe? He who hath annoyance *a la* Burdette.

—What Junior was heard to say, "They are having a 'carnivora' at Montreal, just now."

—This is the time of year, when the plumbers bills are larger than Barnum's and Forepaugh's together.

—Prof. in German: "Mr. Kuehner, in spite of your high office, I must call you to order." Music by the band.

—Hard finished furniture—the table of Logarithms. Attest '87.

—A woman who lectures on temperance is as much out of her element as a man, attempting to sew on a patch.

—Muhlenberg's dudes are delighted with the proximity of the corset store. How handy it will be! Of corse(t.)

—Prof. Seip: "Mr. Boyer, what word is derived from *fingo?*" Mr. B., in evident perplexity, but positive, "finger."

—Why does one of our Juniors refuse to go calling when troubled with sore lips? Are they absolutely necessary to his social enjoyment?

—Boys, don't boast of your descent or ancestors, lest some one else tell you that the best half of your family, like the potato, is under ground.

—A—— S—— told some young ladies that he had the smallest feet of any man in college. Why does not "Billy" W. assert his superiority?

—Fetter, of '88, says, he hates this "spontaneous" speaking in society worse than asking a lady if he may sport her to her parental homicide.

—What made the boys look at Weber and smile, when Dr. Sadtler read one morning in the Chapel, "Help us to drive out the old Adam?"

—Mr. M.——, of '85, is at present engaged in revising Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Among other changes which he makes, he pronounces geyser, "*chiser.*"

—John G. S—— being asked by one of the Profs. who Bellona was, replied, after due deliberation: "I think she was the goddess of sausage." John, the cake is yours.

—Messrs. Weaver and Warmkessel, of '86, changed their place of abode. Being desirous of elevating themselves in this world, they moved from the first to the second hall.

—Dr. Holmes, in his Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, says that the lack of gold in the pocket is amply supplied by plenty of brass in the face.—*Kutztown Papers please copy.*

—All has been quiet for ages along the Muhlenbergian Potomac. All that the boys need, is to make themselves the inhabitants of a better world, is a pair of wings apiece; Tilly's, made extra strong.

—One of the *Wise*, being asked in recitation by the Prof. of Science how he would ventilate a room, cooly replied, "Open the windows in winter and in summer—everything."

—Nelson Schmidt, of '86, has gone home to Freeland, Pa., on account of sickness. He has our deepest sympathies, and we sincerely hope that he may be able to return ere long.

—C. J. Schaadt, astonished '87 a few days ago by the startling information, that Shakespeare was the son of his own father. "Clinty" would be a success in the family-tree business.

—The Sophs are in good spirits. A smile passed around the whole class when Dr. Sadtler informed them that a new member would join their class next session—a good one to bounce.

—A recent organization of young ladies and gentlemen in town will henceforth be known as the Solid Sixteen, because its members never stop to "liquid-eight." What, never? Well, seldom ever.

—Raker's revised addition of "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," runs as follows: "Where folly is bliss 'tis wise to be ignorant." It is never wise to be ignorant of a quotation you wish to use.

—We congratulate our late Muhlenbergian, Mr. Harry Wooleever. Providence, seeing fit, has blessed him with a gift in the shape of a bouncing boy. May he grow up industrious, frugal and honest, and ride his ancestral steeds through Muhlenberg's noble curriculum.

—C. J. Schaadt recently translated the following sentence, "W. W. Kramlichus *non est* inventus," as "W. W. K. is not yet out of bed." Circumstances, at the time, sustained the truth if not the correctness of the translation.

—While one of the "Freshies" was explaining to some "Prep" the difference between printing and publishing, he concluded his remarks with the following illustration: "You may print a kiss on your 'Ideal's' cheek, but you must not publish it."

—The petition drawn up by the students, praying the Faculty to abolish Proctorship is, as yet, not granted, and if it is granted at all, which cannot be before the meeting of the Board of Trustees next June, we are sorry to say that the present Seniors can not enjoy the privilege then given by it.

—Seniors on deck in English Room. Recitation in Tempest, where Stephano drinks deep from a bottle, and Trinculo remarks soon after, "Well drawn." Prof. "Mr. Lewis, what is meant by "well drawn." Lewis, after pondering long and deep, "Nicely described, I suppose." Prof. "Mr. Lewis, did you ever go fishing."—Class roars.

—C. Fetter's new and original rendering of Daniel Webster's famous speech on "Preserving the Union" reads as follows: "I profess in my career hitherto to have kept steadily in view the *posterity*, etc. of the Union." "Clinty" certainly keeps the female portion of that posterity residing in Clabboardstettel in view, as his tri-weekly visits show.

—The Junior Class is, beyond any doubt, composed of men of weight. This became manifest as they were reciting German one day. On account of some unknown cause, the bench upon which some sat gave way and they took a seat on the floor. After the bench was broken the Dr. asked Mr. Warmkessel whether kindling wood was being made under the kettle.

—"Prep" has redeemed herself. She no longer sits and mourns in sackcloth and ashes, but has risen Phœnix like from the ashes of her former sloth and indolence, glorious and resplendent as the Aurora of noon, crowned with honor and poppies, and takes her place among the glorious institutions of the present as the muse and progenitor of a real, live debating society.

—F. G. L—— has been in prision recently. Whether in the capacity of Prison Inspector or looking for the wardenship, we cannot say, but we feel confident that his talents would be better employed as a bank cashier or Sunday School Superintendent. If, however, he is determined to run for the wardenship, he shall have the support of "ye COLLEGE MONTHLY."

—After Dr. Krotel's lecture, the Glee Club tendered him a serenade, which was quite a success. The Dr. thanked them and congratulated them on their praiseworthy efforts in the musical line. He referred to Muhlenberg's fine tenor voice, and after a little chat, left the "boys" under the impression that the Dr. deserves no less credit and respect for his qualities as a gentleman, than for his abilities in the lecture field. An attempt was made to serenade Dr. Gotwald, which failed, that gentleman having retired before all the members could be collected.

—When F. Seip translated "begleiten" to fly around, he was asked by Dr. Wackernagle, if he always flew around a young lady when he accompanied her. Oh! No! "Scipio," its when some other fellow cuts us out and accompanies her that we fly around.

—The "Sextette" wishes to make known the fact that encouraged (?) by the warm reception given their maiden effort, they have now organized and are open to all engagements to "warble in the stilly night," regardless of bull-dogs, boot-jacks, blue-jackets, &c. Charges moderate. You need only pay attention or give ear. Give them a trial, and you will surely be glad to pay them any price—to get off.

—The notice recently put up in Intelligence Hall drew the attention of the students considerably. Somebody set fire to a lot of waste paper lying in front of the door leading into one of the libraries. The fire, however, did not amount to anything, but it suggested to some one the idea of putting up a notice, offering five dollars for any information that would lead to the capture of the would-be incendiary. The notice was signed by Detective "Allie," of '88.

—The credit of this failure lies at the doors of L——. and F——. It is supposed that F——. was rendered oblivious to the flight of time by sundry inhalations of Dr. C——'s. or intoxicated by the liquid depths of a certain pair of ocular organs. As for L——. "Ye Editors," are, as yet, uncertain whose front gate he was swinging on; or whether he encountered a fierce canine, and was incapacitated for attendance on the serenade. Should the latter prove true, he has our deepest sympathy.

—The Seniors have succeeded in very amicably settling their positions for Class Day exercises. The following are the appointments: Master of Ceremonies, F. G. Lewis; Poem, F. F. Fry; Insignia, E. E. Johnson; Prophecy, A. M. Mehrham; Class Oration, W. K. Mohr; Memorial Oration, C. C. Boyer; Salutatory, E. A. Yehl; Valedictory, D. E. Brunner; Address to the Undergraduates, R. B. Lynch, and History, A. M. Weber. Mr. C. F. W. Hoppe will make the Picture Presentation Speech in Chapel.

—Lo, the poor Freshmen! They have our sympathies. They will not have a sleigh ride because their treasury is empty and they never had any pocket-books. They, however, have appointed a committee to confer with the the Sophs, to ask them

for a friendly deposit at ½ per cent., repayable in sixty years, in consideration of a mortgage on Raker's side burns, and "Allie's specks." The Sophs replied that such condescension on their part would not be becoming at present, because they were contemplating an initiation for the benefit of the "Freshies."

—Valentine Day is always quite an event for the Muhlenbergians. C. F. W. H——, the "woman hater," could not resist the temptation of laying aside his Senior dignity and expressing the wild passions of his cordiac organ in a ten-cent valentine. E. F. K—— sent his by express, and bankrupted himself in getting it to its destination. M. J. K—— and A. M. W—— were the only ones that did not indulge. The "Freshies" covered themselves with glory and stationary bills, and many a little billet-doux of "the girl I left behind me," brought a smile to their faces.

—The Solid Sixteen have elected their officers for the ensuing term, and we take great pleasure in publishing the same as follows.—

D. E. B——, G. B. O. T. E. D.; Grand Bulldozer of the Euchre Deck.

F. M. F——, G. G. O. G.; Grand Guardian of Giraffe.

A. G. L——, G. P. P. Y. O. Y.; as yet a mystery.

S. M. K——, C. M. O. T. M. K.; Chief Mogul of the Marriage Knot.*

S. N. P——, G. P. A. T. K.; Grand Past Assistant Time-keeper.†

F. G. L——, G. K. O. A. S. C.; Grand Keeper of all Superfluous Cake.§

* No fee. † This office is only a sinecure. § Never has occasion to exercise the duties of his office.

Should any mistake occur in the foregoing list, the injured party may have it corrected on application to the Editors, and will please receive the Editor's pardon.

—And now '87 is called on to mourn the loss of another classmate. John Herbert Kohler, more commonly known as "Sleepy," alias "Shakespeare," alias "Rip Van Winkle," has left us to adorn another institution of learning in Philadelphia. For the relief of his many friends, we would say it is not the Theological Seminary. Thank Heaven, we have been spared that! He intends to take a course in Pierce's Business College. His remains, including ponies, (Freshmen please take notice) are on exhibition in Room 67. He has realized quite handsomely on his Livy, which was very valuable from the amount of (black) lead deposited there. Farewell, Sleepy! We shall miss you sadly. No more will we hear your gentle (?) laugh, from the peanut gallery or wafted along our halls by the gentle zephyrs. Thou art gone to a better

land, where they cheek not, neither do they pony. Not the land where Beecher is at rest, and Sammy Tilden doth cease from troubling, but to the city, whose streets are filled with Finkites and Weiscotenites, clad in robes of Wanamaker's latest, and holding in their hands books of sermons from which they abstract narcotic discourses to weigh down the eyelids of their sleepy hearers. Good luck betide thee, H. J. K.—R. J. P.

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Zion Ev. Lutheran Chapel, Uniontown, Pa.; Christ Ev. Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Pa.; Calvary Lutheran Church, West Philadelphia; Ev. Lutheran Church, Winchester, West Va.; St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran Church, Phila.; St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church, Phila.; St. John's Ev. Lutheran Church, Northumberland, Pa.; St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Ohio; Christ Ev. Lutheran Church, Easton, Pa.; Ev. Lutheran Church, Selin's Grove, Pa.; and others.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170, AND HIS OTHER STYLES

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Scriptural Authority.

BY N. WILEY THOMAS, PH. D.

When God breathed into man he became a living soul, and so must continue to be forever. The soul in man makes his belief in God a necessity. We doubt very much the sincerity of the man who behind all his questionings denies his belief in God's existence.

To the careful observer there appears to be a growing tendency on the part of many persons to call into discussion the teachings of the Bible, when such discussions relate to a sphere entirely foreign to that of Scripture.

There is certainly great propriety in persons of different denominational name appealing to this source for authority upon which to base their several claims. There is however evident ground for objections when the Bible is appealed to simply to cover up personal ignorance concerning questions, the solutions of which in no way effect our faith.

While there is every reason to constitute Scripture the unit of comparison of all religious belief, it is absurd to endeavor to make it the authority upon which all questions must be settled. We believe the Scriptures make the method by which eternal happiness is to be obtained very plain and simple. The Bible does not deal with less important issues with the same completeness. There are many facts mentioned in the Bible which are of great scientific value, but we cannot depend upon it as authority concerning questions not in its sphere.

We cannot see the necessity of assuming that because a given mode of operation known to be directly of great benefit to humanity ceases so to be, because perhaps we can find no authority for it in the Bible. Human life is precious, the second in im-

portance of all our gifts, and without which the immortality within us is impossible.

The sphere of science lies wholly within questions relating to human life and human knowledge. The Bible treats of these subjects in outline only, and then to the extent that they relate to spiritual matters. Should the progress of science unfold to us means by which humanity may be benefitted, let us not close our eyes to these achievements because in the Bible we fail to find for them an explicit command.

In questioning the conclusions of sound science, one allows his skepticism to carry him very far; for the broad truths of science can be justified on common sense principles. The careful student is not governed by sentiment, but draws his conclusions after the most careful investigation.

The proper method would consist in a thorough study of the nature and operations of the causes producing any phenomenon, having first made a careful study of the phenomenon itself. Should we learn that certain practices will give rise to results which would be detrimental to the health and happiness of those who have been placed about us, our course is indeed plain. Science certainly has authority to deal with what she finds in her particular sphere. The science of the Bible is perhaps all correct. It was not intended, however, as a revelation of science but of religion. God has given us faculties by the use of which we may get this science, which faculties would have been unnecessary had a detailed science been given us. Let us have a reverence for Scripture, and never use its silence on any subject as a cloak for ignorance concerning the questions involved in any discussion.

Grasp Your Opportunities.

BY J. W. MAHN, '81.

Fluency of speech is a priceless possession independent of individual business or profession. It is essential to success. As language is the medium of communication between man and man, he who can present his ideas and views clearly and forcibly possesses superior advantage over his fellows in the same avocations, who lack this ability. Above all it is an invaluable treasure in the profession of Law and Theology. But since success

in these callings is small when compared with the number of men who adopt them, it is evident that students neglect to practice extemporaneous speaking in those years preceding, and during the time usually devoted to acquiring their elements. For we assert that it is possible for any one, though he may possess but few natural endowments, to acquire such a degree of ability in oratory as will make him successful beyond an ordinary degree. Too little value is attached by students to the reputation of being a good debater. The student who carries it has more to be proud of than one who has carried off an oratorical prize after spending three months on its composition and another three months on its practice. Whilst an educational institution may have a dozen students who, after such gigantic direction, can stand a fair chance of taking such prizes, not one-third of these very men, including the prize orator, would be adjudged worthy of even honorable mention in a competitive debate. To the question why are able debaters such rare birds among students in general we would give several answers. Students devote the time usually set apart for *educating* themselves in this direction to branches far less practical, valuable and necessary. A student will sacrifice four or five hours each evening to the translation of a few pages of Tacitus or Sophocles, or to the demonstration of a geometrical theorem, and prepare himself to argue the question for debate in his literary society in the time intervening between "roll call" and "regular debate." To say that his effort ends in failure is unnecessary. He makes himself a ridiculous object in the eyes of his associates and inflicts a life-injury upon himself. His abortive attempt increases his dislike, which previous failures engendered, into a positive hatred of all debating, and he jumps at the erroneous conclusion that he was never "cut out" for a speaker. Had he carefully prepared himself for the occasion, had he read and thought over the subject until his whole mind would have been thoroughly pervaded with the subject, he would have discovered that he lacked neither argument, words, nor the ability and warmth to discuss it. A second reason is the failure of students to make use of those sources so necessary to fill the mind with requisite information. Reading Rooms and Libraries are found in all colleges. These are usually empty, and often from the erroneous idea that students have, that after they have entered their choice profession, then will be the time to read. Ah!

you phantom thought! Who will furnish you the libraries now at your command! Your wealthy fathers? Happy are you! your own humble labors? never!

The reading room will give the student a knowledge of current events, and often the latest thoughts of the ablest men upon important topics. The library contains the choicest productions of the past and hours spent in conversing with the great of earth in all ages are among the most profitable and delightful of the students life. It is the mind filled with a knowledge of "yesterday" and "to-day," that never fails or falters when drawn upon. Its possessor wants neither poetry of diction, nor the fluency of speech necessary to express himself intelligently.

The results of such neglect are very evident when we but look for a moment into life's forum, at busy struggling humanity! Young men study law and whilst they may even become learned in their profession, they lack the one thing necessary, ability to argue cases before judges and plead before juries. This incapability is often the greatest obstacle in the way of future eminence and renown. The honor of a seat in Congress or the Senate may be attained, indeed, but it is a Clay, a Webster, a Calhoun and a Sumner whose names will be associated with these positions as long as our Republican institutions shall last. At no place are the evil consequences of these neglected opportunities more apparent than in the pulpit. In this profession, where, above all others, men should possess speaking qualities, is there the greatest dearth. This accounts for the many manuscripts we see,—those shackels which enslave all the graces of oratory, and render empty our pews. It is this custom that prevents the best thoughts of ministers to reach the hearts of men, because being thus fettered, they can neither drive them home nor look them home. If the manuscript is tasted but once it maims the one using it, and when it has once become a practice, only the severest and most untiring perseverance will be able to free you from its grasp. Experience is an excellent teacher and may the young men now in our colleges, in the hope of one day entering the ministry, save themselves from future thralldom by grasping the opportunities *now* within reach.

—Of the twenty-one Lutheran colleges in the United States Pennsylvania College is the oldest.

A Student vs. the Student.

BY R. MORRIS SMITH, '83.

Another scholastic year has passed. Again our Alma Maters have sent forth their sons.

What will be their career? How many will be successful, how many fail? These are questions which baffle the ingenuity of every rational being, as the doors of our institutions are opened to send forth their cherished sons.

In the dim distance there looms up a picture of misery and distress. In the delicately penciled outline are seen the features of a haggard, forlorn and wretched being. A transformation takes place. The *apparently* same picture now betokens prosperity and happiness. The features of the *apparently* same being bespeak gentleness, kindness and a look of gladness. What is its meaning? Ask *a* student and his answer will be "my course is portrayed in the first." Turn to *the* student and unquestionably he can explain the transformation.

Such undoubtedly is the career of many of our college students. To none but themselves can the cause be attributed.

The college is a school of training, not physically but intellectually. Those, who regard it as a mere *workshop*, where the brain is to serve as the propelling machinery, are generally found drifting along with the world in a semi-intellectual state. They are devoid of all individuality, in fact are non-independent creatures, being fashioned and moulded by the world instead of endeavoring to form and shape the affairs of the world by their own exertions and ideas. Whatever they do is sure to offer naught but ridicule to an intelligent populace. On the other hand those, who look upon a college as a *nursery* where the mind is to be fed and trained for future activity; those, who have grasped the idea that the professor is not a *feeder* of an once-in-a-while revolving machine; those, who have come to a realization that whatever is gained, must be gained by individual exertion and application; those, who have learned that their *sheepskin* is not a free pass to success; those, who have heeded the advice of their superiors; these are they who have learned the great lessons which await them in future years. The application is easy. The former belong to the *genus*, *a* student; the latter, *the* student.

The first lesson that should be taught *a* student is a *sense of duty*. To *the* student it is manifest before his entrance into the institution. The earlier this lesson is taught and learned, the greater will be the advantages.

After *a* student has been taught the lesson of duty then follows the next great step, that of *obedience*. Though, we are free to admit that duty without any of its properties may be instilled in *a* student, yet, unless it is a duty unto obedience it is of little value. Here *a* student falters. The "Ego" may be so fully developed in him that he asserts his authority even so far as to condemn the actions and intellectual supremacy of the professors. His duty may be apparent, but his obedience has received little attention. To *the* student the two attributes are hand-maidens. He knows no separation. The one implies the other.

Our position therefore resolves itself into the two objective words, duty and obedience; and as soon as all students become thoroughly versed as to their distinctive signification, so soon will the distinction between *a* student and *the* student vanish.

The ingredients that enter into the composition of *a* student are pleasure, indiscretion and vanity, developing the higher species, conceit. Pleasure to him is the object of his four (if not longer) years course. Duty is commanded to stand off and she obeys. Indiscretion follows from lack of a proper concentration of mind and judgment. Conceit develops from an utter disregard of the primitive object, duty, and carries in its train whatever noble may still have been inherent. Should he be weighed in the philosopher's scale, he would be found *sadly wanting*.

The student exhibits a different phase. In him we see the higher virtues: duty, discretion and humility exemplified. Duty to him is a pleasure. His actions and life conform to its commands. Nothing is burdensome. He has been taught in the school of affliction.

From duty to discretion the step is easy. If he is conscious that duty urges, his judgment and prudence will aid in its fulfillment. His actions become deliberate and just. He is worthy the signification, student. Yet another virtue seeks its recognition. It is humility. This is the sure outgrowth of a heart that has duty stamped upon it.

What a contrast! Is it wonderful that misery haunts one, that success follows the other?

In our opinion the word student is a misnomer. The very derivation signifies nothing else than a *student* possessing all the properties pertaining to the term. If it is *not* a misnomer then its application is wrongly conferred which may rather be the case. But there seems to be an injustice to apply it to *all* who enter an institution, as the unworthy are thus elevated to the same degree as the worthy.

It is difficult to propose a remedy. Were a distinction to be drawn, the only mark by which to distinguish the two grades, would be a medal with the inscription *college-goer* and *student.* This might inspire the former to attain the mark of the latter.

However, we have a criterion by which, if the heart manifests the least desire in the work which it undertakes, *a* student may rise from the appellation *college-goer* to the more exalted title, *the* student.

This criterion is prayer to God for a deeper interest in the work, for an enlightened understanding, a closer application and an abundant success in the furtherance of his work both secular and religious.

When the entrance into an institution is characterized by such a fervor and zeal, the work of the course will be successfully carried out and the distinction between *a* student and *the* student will be melted into the one general term *student* properly applied.

Luther's words, "BENE ORASSE BENE STUDUISSE" should ever be foremost in the minds both of *a* and *the* student.

The Starry Sea.

BY FRANK F. FRY, '85.

What a vast sea is the canopy of the heavens! Dotting its entire surface are starry ships scarcely ruffling even its bosom. What a vast number there is! Not merely an occasional stray bark or some deserted brig, but flooding the whole firmament, they traverse that mighty main with the greatest apparent ease. Examine one of them and see what a store-house of beauty it contains. Like a huge diamond, it never ceases to sparkle. It presents a view never to be imitated by man's skill or art, a perfect panorama of gems, whose lustre will never tarnish, whose brilliancy will never fade, whose magnitude will never lessen.

See what a variety of sizes and shapes they assume. Some, as monarchs of the celestial deep, are easily distinguished from smaller stars, while others, at the mercy of every wind and breeze, cannot be seen by the unaided eye, whose existence the telescope alone can reveal.

So with man. The horizon of his life, too, possesses stars of varied brilliancy and magnitude which unite to form its character. See yon North Star in the zenith about which all others revolve. That is decision of character, resolution, determination, firmness of purpose. Man must be a valiant leader, not a servile follower. He must be "made of sterner stuff" than to be carried about with every wave of opinion. Fickle minds never succeed. Near by is the constellation known as the Dipper. That constellation in man is knowledge. He must have a dipper from which to drink continual draughts to quench his thirst for knowledge. Farther away is Orion, armed and ready for combat. Man, too, must be courageous, always ready to meet his great enemies, ignorance and error.

Ceaseless activity characterizes the heavenly orbs. They know not listless sloth. Like the arteries and veins of the body, they continually course the firmament. So with man's being and powers. He cannot allow them to remain in a state of quiescence and repose. Exercise alone can develop and strengthen them. They are his true life-blood. If motionless, he is dead. If active, he is healthy, sound, vigorous. Like the stars, he must let his light shine forth. He dare not hide his powers under a bushel. His influence and example must favor the right.

But what light is that emerging from behind those lofty hills? Is dawn approaching? Ah! no. It is the moon having already attained its greatest fullness but not yet on the wane. That moon is learning. Not always did it have its present dimensions. It passed through three successive phases before reaching its fourth and highest one. At first, superstition, ignorance, and religious fanaticism darkened it. But the human mind began to assert its sway. Free thought, free speech, free action was the great cry. Discoveries multiplied. The New World was brought to light. Inventions sprang into existence. The printing press scattered hitherto expensive documents broad-cast over the land. The lower classes became more educated, and by one

simultaneous effort burst the bands which formerly enthralled them.

Then science brought to light powers and forces whose existence was never imagined. It put an end to tedious, slow handwork by showing the gigantic power of steam and electricity. What was formerly accomplished with the greatest exertion and patience is now wrought with ease and rapidity. Man was not designed to be a mere manual laborer, but to devote his energy to mental discipline and improvement.

But there is one more phase between this state and its present one. Reason and science unaided can make but slight progress. Christianity must illumine and shed lustre on all their varied operations. The moon's light is borrowed light. Just as a helpless infant must look to its parent for food, so must the moon look to the sun for light. The one cannot exist without the other.

But lo! the King of Day draws nigh. His lordly visage ascends above the horizon. All the stars disappear. Even the moon is overpowered. But they do not cease to exist. For after he descends below the Western sky they again come forth. Christ is our King of Day. When He draws nigh, we, although departing from this world, will not cease to exist. Ay! our true, never-ending existence will then but begin. Self-reliance, decision of purpose, courage, thirst for knowledge, integrity, purity, honor,—these are the prismatic colors which, when blended together, form a white, upright character. With this garb shall we be clothed in those eternal realms where we shall "know even as we are known."

Harry E. Packer bequeaths two million dollars to the Lehigh University now, and, at the expiration of twenty-one years, three million more.

The Columbia College students wait ten minutes for the professor before they think themselves entitled to a lawful "adjourn." At Gettysburg half that time is considered sufficient for him to put in an appearance. At Bowdoin only three minutes are allowed and at Dickinson if he is not in sight half a minute after time, the boys strike for their rooms double-quick. At Muhlenberg Professors are never late.

Stray Thoughts on Muhlenberg College and on "The Lutheran."

Recently in looking at catalogues in my possession, of the various Educational Institutions of our Lutheran Church, I noticed quite a goodly number of Muhlenberg College, and the thought came that it might be interesting to many to see its number of students from year to year. The catalogues for three years—'70–'71, '73–'74, and '77–'78—are missing.

The entire number of students in attendance during 1866–67 was 115, and during the subsequent years, the number of students in the various departments was as follows:

	Departments.			
Years.	Col.	Ac.	Prep.	Prim.
'67–'68	25	73	49	14
'68–'69	45	66	80	—
'69–'70	62	56	52	—
'71–'72	75	71	—	—
'72–'73	68	54	—	—
'74–'75	42	69	—	—
'75–'76	54	43	—	—
'76–'77	54	43	—	—
		Ac. & Normal.		
'78–'79	66	127		
'79–'80	72	88		
'80–'81	68	103		
'81–'82	69	98		
		Ac.		
'82–'83	70	43		
'83–'84	73	32		

By the way, I have wished that we might hear more of Muhlenberg, as well as of some other institutions, through correspondence in *The Lutheran*. I am only a busy housewife, yet I have time to think many kindly thoughts and questions about these institutions, and I doubt not that more information, such as the number of students in attendance, a brief account of the lectures before the societies, and of their entertainments; in short, anything that might add to our knowledge of the institutions and their workings, would do much to increase our common interest in them. We get a commencement account from most of them, but that gives us very little idea of the whole scholastic

year—its ups and downs, its hard work and successes. Some one will say, "Those who are interested in Muhlenberg College should take the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY." But there are three reasons why we should hear from Muhlenberg regularly in *The Lutheran:*

1. *The Lutheran* as a church paper should be the representative of all classes of church work, educational as well as all other kinds.

2. Though it is very desirable that all who can should take the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY, there are many who can afford to take only one paper, which should undoubtedly be the church paper.

3. *The Lutheran* reaches many who have no particular interest in Muhlenberg or the educational work of the church, and it should be the mission of the church paper to cultivate an interest on the part of such persons.—*The Lutheran.*

We were pleased to read the afore-going article as published in the *Lutheran*, especially so since it was written by "only a busy housewife" west of the Mississippi. Yet we are sorry that the first voice of interestedness must come from the West. Why is there not more interest taken in our institution by the Lutherans of Eastern Pennsylvania? Is the denomination too weak here? Is it too poor? Does it not have more sons to be educated than are at present enrolled? When we reflect upon the strength, wealth, power and influence of the Lutheran church in the old Keystone state, we cannot see why our institution should not rank with the foremost both in number of students and in finances. Where lies the fault? E.

Dartmouth has lately received a thousand dollar scholarship, upon the condition, that no person using liquors or tobacco shall receive the benefit of it.

Sixty Harvard Freshmen have abandoned their Latin, eighty their Greek, and one hundred their mathematics. None of them, however, have dropped their boating or base-ball, and college culture is therefore safe.—*Ex.*

The Hamilton girls, teachers and President have apparently formed a mutual admiration society. The faculty declaring, never were so good students and girls of fine appearance enrolled at Hamilton as this year.—*Ex.*

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

GLADLY did we welcome the 23d of February. The majority of our students took advantage of the short relaxation from college duties and visited their own or some one else's homes. We fear that far too many thought only of this day as a day of pleasure and that the name and life of our immortal Washington were far from their minds. Everyone reveres him as the "Father of his country" but he has done more than this for us. He stands out as a beacon light and is a model after which every young American should shape his character. Never has any country produced a man in whom all the true manly qualities have been brought nearer to perfection. He was a God-fearing and a God-loving man. He loved his family fireside, but, when duty called, he was at his post on the minute. Over six feet in height, his shoulders broad, his manner was imposing and dignified but never over-bearing, and always commanded the highest respect. When we search through the dusty pages of the history of by-

gone times for a character after which we would shape our own lives, we need not look farther than the tomb at Mount Vernon where lie the remains of George Washington who was one of the few of America's truly noble men and who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

ON the evening of February 10th, Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D. D., delivered the third lecture in the Senior Course, having as his subject the significant words: "Aspiration, Perspiration, Coronation." The Dr. had a very learned treatise and expressed many truths in his terse but forcible sentences. "Aspiration in its primary signification is a breathing, and in its higher, a breathing of the soul." "There are many men who are dead." As an example of this he cited Saul of Tarsus who was dead until his birth on his way to Damascus. A striking expression used was, "Prayer is not an everlasting begging of God, or I would give it up." Perspiration was treated of as the active part of a man's existence. "'He that doth not work shall not eat,' says the Bible and the stomach." Men, he says, aspire but are not willing to perspire. "Reputation can be gotten without perspiration, but character not." "Man has no wings, nor woman either—angelic as she may seem—but hands, and the only being that has them; they being for the purpose of labor." "Genius is only aspiration and perspiration in due proportion." Coronation is sure to follow the two former, but some have not enough of them to retain the crown. He passed glowing eulogiums on crowned heads who were not really such; upon the fathers and mothers who rule their households according to the divine law, and those who conquer themselves. "A crammed mind with an empty heart will capsize any man, for knowledge without virtue is like a vessel without ballast." The Dr. left a good impression as to his abilities with his well pleased audience.

THE largest audience of the course assembled on Feb. 17th to hear Hon. Daniel Dougherty's popular lecture on "Oratory." The learned gentleman can invest a dry theme with much fire and enthusiasm. He entered at once into the body of his lecture and presented his view of a true orator. It is the object of an orator to nerve his hearers that they may adhere to truth, country, and creed. No names shine with more radiance than the illustrious orators of ancient and modern times. An

orator is one who in public speech can persuade an audience to immediate action; one who can not only convince the mind but touch the heart. There are now and ever have been but few orators. There are but four in England and those of America can be counted on one's fingers. The language of an orator should be graceful, fluent, and commanding; he should have the acuteness of a logician, the learning of a philosopher, the diction of a poet, the memory of a lawyer, the voice of a tragedian, and the action of the best players. The Macedonian Philip feared the orations of Demosthenes more than the Athenian armies. An orator must be born but practice may make him more finished. He should have irreproachable honor and courage and should never repress the sentiment that comes from the heart. He must scorn to be a parasite or demagogue and can never be terrified by mobs or overawed by kings. The grandest efforts and those which produced the best results are believed to have been spontaneous, never preserved, never written. Having kept the audience in rapt attention on this train of thought for a half hour, the lecturer stepped from the serious to the ludicrious part of his theme. For fully twenty minutes he kept the audience in roars of laughter by reciting his own first attempts and those of others. He gave imitations of the different manner of speech of many prominent men across the sea, such as:—Disraeli, Gladstone, Lords Coleridge and Lowe, Bright and others. The lecturer said the finest field for oratory is the pulpit. Everything there combines to bring forth the minister's eloquence; the sublimity of his calling, the aim of the discourse and the spirit of the congregation. Yet it is a rare thing to hear an orator in the pulpit. The ministers have mostly become mere essay readers and the manuscript deadens oratory. It is next to a sacrilege and prostitution of the church and a violation of propriety for a pastor to preach sensational sermons whose texts are chosen from the events of the day and whose discourse caters with the tastes of the crowd.

The grand day of oratory is over. Its place has been taken by the press. The orator speaks to thousands; the press to hundreds of thousands. Let us hope that the press may be as firm in adherence to truth as the orator has been in the past. May it never cater to the prejudices of the mob but educate the masses in the light of truth and justice, expose wrongs and crush dis-

honesty and labor in the interests of the public to the glory of God.

IN the beginning of the scholastic year the students were surprised with the pleasing news that Chapel exercises would be held three-quarters of an hour later than formerly. This was considered a great improvement on the former method. However, when Sunday came, we were informed that the exercises on this day would be held according to the old custom. This was displeasing to the mass of the students and well might it be so. Sunday is a day of rest and remission from duties, why then shall we be compelled to rise as early or even earlier on this day than on the others? To this question it has been answered that a large number of the students attend Sunday-school about the regular time of Chapel and so can not be there. Now then, shall those who do not attend any morning school be inconvenienced because of those who do? Certainly not. It is imposing upon them and the keepers of their boarding-houses in compelling them to take their breakfasts early on Sunday, when it is customary to take them later than during the week. Those attending Sunday-school must go to a great deal of trouble, first in going from one to six squares for their breakfasts, then in attending Chapel and afterwards in going over eight squares to school. This is making more of a working day out of Sunday than out of any of the others. Why not have Chapel exercises at the regular time and excuse those from attending who have their work in the Sunday-school?

REV. D. H. GEISSINGER delivered a humorous as well as instructive lecture on "Boys" on the evening of February 24th. The Court House was well filled. After giving the comparative worth of his theme as a subject for a lecture, he discoursed on all the phases of a boy's life from infancy to manhood. He presented a very ludicrous Baby Show to the audience, taking as the specimens of his menagerie a number of the most prominent statesmen and inventors, showing each one in a position which accorded with their work in after life. He spoke of the rivalry between small boys and express companies. He severely condemned the reading of dime novels, resulting in the formation of secret brotherhoods of young scalawags. He said that he also included such girls as were embraced by the subject. "Breeches

emancipate a boy," and then he is able to join in the sports of the boys in his neighborhood. Parents should be careful as to what companions he chooses. His advice is, "Boys better die than lie." He ably described all dispositions in boys, among them such as the "all conquering High School boy," the "meek Freshman," the "about-to-cut-his-teeth Sophomore," the "just-wait-a-while-and-I-will-know-everything Junior," and the "Faculty-pitying, Faculty-despising Senior." He concluded by painting the bright and noble side of boyhood, and by telling his hearers that "all must with the best elements remain boys."

Exchanges.

We are glad to acknowledge the receipt of the *Hamilton College Monthly* for the first time. We will notice it in a future issue.

We quote the following from an excellent article on "Literary Carvings," in the *College Student:*

"What can be more disgusting or more impudent than for one man to despoil the style and rob the composition of another, of its golden links and then substitute those of his own polished brass.

"Think of Milton again, reading his work as improved by that great scholar, who, meriting some praise for the labors he bestowed on the works of Terence and Horace, set about to correct the writings of the poet; and you have one of the many pictures before you that illustrates with what approbation the work of these literary polishers is received.

"In some authors, it is true, we meet with that which does not harmonize with our modes of thought and appears to need the operation of a skillful mind to polish it to suit our taste. But while this is true, there are many works, that perhaps do not correspond with our ideas, or agree with our sense of right, because we are unable to grasp the thoughts of their authors, that should remain untouched by improving hands.

"The poet is not found in the highway, nor the philosopher born in a day.

"Those that cut and carve at other men's houses find no time to build for themselves. * * * * *

"If you are accustomed to build with brick and decorate with marble, build! but do not cut out of a house of solid marble

holes to fit your slabs in, for they may change their color and despoil the whole edifice of its beauty and bring everlasting shame to thyself."

The *Carthaginian* contains an excellent poem on "Life's Battles." Its editorials are also well written and are of the proper kind for college journals. Among others we find the following:

"The faculty have made some important changes in reference to the graduating class. Hereafter Carthage College will not use the old honor system. The valedictorian will be elected by the members of the class. The present Senior class will continue work till the first of May, at which time their vacation will begin."

The *Pennsylvania College Monthly* came promptly at its regular time. It takes a firm and able position in favor of the ancient classics and against the tendency to ease in our larger colleges. We heartily endorse its efforts. Ease and leisure are incompatible with excellence in any pursuit and especially in scholarship.

We clip the following from the *Indicator:* "The growing tendency in the pulpit, to substitute all sorts of topics for gospel themes, cannot but be deplored by all who desire the spread of pure Christianity. Preaching on topics, wholly irrelevant to the gospel, has in fact, become so common that it may be termed the crying sin of the pulpit. Such subjects as, "Why woman was the missing link in the six days creation;" "Who was Melchizedek's father?" "There's a screw loose somewhere," etc., are but specimens of what may be found every week in the column of "religious notices." Sermons that conceal the cross under roses; sermons that might more aptly be called lectures on education, literature, science and politics; sermons on themes of merely worldly or every-day interest; sermons that create the impression that they were designed specially to entertain or amuse the people, or, what is worse, "to show off" the preacher, may be heard every Sunday."

The present senior class of Franklin and Marshall will graduate in caps and gowns.

There are at present one hundred and eighty-one College Young Men's Christian Associations.

The University of Madras has graduated 899 persons, none of whom are Christians.—*Ex.*

Locals and Personals.

—(?).

—*Punkt.*

—Spring.

—Easter Eggs.

—Freshmen Cheek.

—Sophomoric Wisdom.

—Young man, brace up.

—The dark ages—women's.

—The best thing out: An aching tooth.

—A blunder-bus—kissing the wrong girl.

—The lost chord—the missing wood-pile.

—Lambert, of '88, would like to be a strong reasoner.

—Hazy—not our Sophs.—some other Sophs.—good Sophs.!

—How did one of the Seniors manage to get a Female College '85 pin?

—A motto for the cornet player—"an high for an high and a toot for a toot."

—Why Doc. H—— didn't read an essay in society—"I couldn't borrow one."

—Prof. G—— told the Sophs. that oysters are said to go down like a "chunk of bliss."

—G. E. S—— compares *mitis* in the following new and strictly original manner, *mitis, mitior, mibus.*

—'87 recently put on mourning and hung out crape on Dr. Thomas' announcement of an extra hour in Physics.

—Brown is the pedestrian of '87. Every morning and evening he walks four miles in coming to college and going home.

—G. A. M——, called Spurius Maelius, who in the plainest days of Rome gave corn to the poor, a second Sam Cortright.

—Quite a titter passed round the Chapel as Dr. Sadtler read the verse referring to Herod, "Go thou, and tell that fox," &c.

—F. S—— distinguished himself recently by translating "apros" aprons, and "pavidum leporem" as the *fearful leper.*

—Hassler, of '88, takes more than the ordinary college course. He receives an extra lecture every week from one of the Professors.

—Gebert will never get married because, as his friends say, he is too much of a gentleman to help himself before the others are supplied.

—D. E. B. translated "Profer, Galla, caput" as "Clear out Galla," and soon after electrified the class by the startling words, "Here's my gal."

—When Clauss, of '88, says that he is going to see his uncle, we must always understand that he uses the word *uncle* in this case as a synonym for *girl.*

—M. W. K——, in German Room, translates, "Zwei Thore werden geoffnet," as, "Two fools were found." Dr. W——, in haste, "no, no, one will do for me."

—A prediction from "Josh Billings' Almanax," [adapted]. "In about three weeks look out for high hats and Juniors. You will have to look sharp—for the Juniors.

—Will the little boys collect money to paint the College? Oh no! But they attend the Bazaar en masse prepared for prodigious expenditures in oyster soup, lemonade, grab-bags, etc.

—Why does a certain Senior never wear his high hat when he takes a short young lady to the Lectures? This conundrum would puzzle the Sphynx. Let '88's reasoner try to solve it.

—We are sorry to chronicle the departure home of Mr. Grimlich, of Prep, on account of his eyes. "Ye Editors" wish "Dave" a speedy recovery and a pleasant return to "Old Muhlenberg."

> "Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
> For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
> And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.—SHAKESPEARE.

Respectfully dedicated to those who borrow but never return.

—Is it some of our wicked and ungodly College boys that promenade the upper end of Hamilton street on Sunday evenings, and play bingo, etc., on the pavements? Report them to the Doctor.

—If J. G. S—— does not distinguish the difference between "hundchen" and "handchen" before the evil day comes, in which he shall say unto himself, "I take no more pleasure in it; I will marry me a wife, and no longer as a Benedict experience the thousand and one ills flesh is heir to, in addition to single cussedness,"—he will be very apt to ask the old gentleman for his daughter's "hundchen" instead of her "handchen."

—The Harvard students are not obliged to attend worship on Sunday. If this were introduced at Muhlenberg what a grand opportunity there would be to go fishing and indulge in other scientific pursuits.

—Verily, there is power in a Sunday school speech, when it waketh up a man before eight o'clock on a Sunday morning and leadeth him miles through the snow and Sixth Ward to hear a bumble-bee story.

—"That mascarade" will always remain a pleasant recollection in the minds of those of the boys who were present, and will drive away many an attack of blues by its ridiculous and comical reminiscences.

—A German scientist says there are 128,000 hairs on his wife's head. We feel inclined to doubt this statement since the calculations are usually made by "the better half," and are summed up in handfuls. A Benedict.

—On account of the cold weather which has prevailed for some time, the students were put under some inconveniences for getting water. For some time they were obliged to fall back on the Janitor's kitchen to obtain the indispensable article.

—A mathematical problem proposed by Seip, of '85: "If it took the entire Board of Trustees to decide whether the President should wear a gown during the commencement exercises, how many Boards of Trustees will it take to decide whether the Seniors shall wear them?" Who will favor us with a true solution?

—What did all the taffy on the steps mean, last Tuesday night! And who were the happy trio who were found taffied fast in Intelligence (recently Barbariam) Hall? Will they please explain whether this is usually included in a taffy boiling, and why they have bought new rubbers.

—Gerbereich, of '88, prides himself with the success with which he met in opening the morning services in Rev. Upp's church at Easton. He declined to make a Sunday school address before the church services began, but was very willing to read the hymns during the services. Had it not been that Rev. Upp had written his sermon in such a small handwriting, he would have attempted to read that too; but, as it was, by attempting that, he says, he only would have made a fool of himself.

—Ash Wednesday was celebrated by appropriate exercises in Chapel. The boarding houses, too, are careful to regard the Church Festivals and celebrate at least once a week their "Hash Wednesday."

—The soliloquy of an Alabama darkey, directed to the attention of those students about to become ministers who erroneously think a clergyman's life an easy one, "De sun am so hot, de cotton so grassy, de work so hard, dat dis darkey feel called upon to preach."

—The Freshmen are very skilled in the art of dissecting. They have finished dissecting the turtle, and now they will try their skill at the pigeon. A prize of ten dollars is given to the member of that class who shall prepare the best skeleton of any animal till the end of the year.

—Miller, of '87, to the front! It has always been a mystery to the students who the funny man of the Sophs. is. Observations have been made from time to time, but with no favorable results. Recently, upon a joint meeting, Janitor included, Preps excluded, it was unanimously agreed to be G. A. Miller.

—Prayer books are now made with bouquet holders. What next! We may soon expect to find looking-glasses, brushes, combs, toothpicks, cigar cases, etc., attached to them. And now this explains why so many of the boys don't use the afore-said articles—they are waiting for the revised editions.

—Monday, Feb. 23, was granted as a holiday to the students by the faculty, in commemoration of the birthday of the "Father of our Country." The reader can decide for himself with what ceremonies the day was hallowed, by knowing that most of the "boys" went home on the 21st, and by remembering that sleighing was excellent.

—Whilst M. W. K—— and J. W. R—— were delivering a highly colored and strikingly delineated dialogue in the German Room, the three-foot pipe with which they were illustrating the dialogue went off—better, by the way, than the dialogue itself—and sent a cloud of tobacco smoke, ashes and burning powder up to the ceiling. It is supposed that some naughty and jealous classmates took this opportunity to make a Fenian-like attempt at the life of a certain microscopic moustache, which aforesaid "soup-strainer" will now serve as a memento to bring back the "tender grace of a day that is dead."

—Yehl, of '85, trifles with serious things. While conversing with Coleman of "Prepdom," he said that there were many strange things which people carried in their vest pockets. "I, for instance," he said, "carry invisible hair pins in mine." "O," said Coleman, "won't you please show me just one?" Yehl tried to show one, but Coleman could not see it.

—Thus far the army mule has been awarded the palm for strength and malicious injury to mankind. But here one of our Preps puts in a plea for the "2 for" which he says is far stronger than anything he ever met with before, so strong in fact that it made him forget all about his supper and leave it in the Hall, to the intense enjoyment of his sympathetic (?) audience.

—Monday, the 23d, was a grand day for sleighing, and many of the boys took advantage of the fact to enjoy that excellent and time-honored sport. They visited "Besslehem, Bass and bose of dem two blaces," only to return home before daybreak with visions of the Centennial Lanciers, Snyder Murder, Bath Coffee, (strong enough to walk without any assistance,) &c., revolving in their nodles in place of their next recitation.

—On the whole the Lecture Course, this year, was very well enjoyed and proved a delightful relief from the monotonous duties of the Curriculum. Let us hope for profit, as well as pleasure, in the shape of good advice, varied information and sparkling humor in which it abounded. And now we bid farewell to the Senior Lecture Course of '85, for it is no longer a reality but has relapsed into a thing of the past—a pleasant recollection.

—Lecture Queries:—

1. Who was the first man?
2. Who slept through the Lecture on the evening of the 24th?
3. Who believed the pumpkin story?
4. Whose coat sleeves were found pinned shut?
5. Who missed the serenade?
6. Who had to sit behind a big bonnet?
7. Who have the honor (?) of rivaling the lecturers by a lecture for *two* on the back benches?
8. Who got left? (last but not least.)

—The Sophs had a royal taffy party in the German Room last Wednesday. There was "Taffy, tafty everywhere, but (soon) not a piece to eat. During the festivities K——, alias Cromwell

adjourned, for reasons best known to the Doctor and himself. When he left all the boys found their seats uncomfortable and wanted to sit—nearer the taffy. S—— and R—— stuck fast to the bench when their turn came to recite. Our Benedict was called up just as he had started his maxillaries on a piece the size of an egg, and though he attempted to speak German, it was all Greek to the Class. On that memorable occasion, at least, he could not be accused of changeability, for he stuck (fast) to everything he approached. Tilly, the great, alone remained true grit to the end and established his reputation as the "boss taffy devourer" of '87, who now return their compliments and thanks to the kind donor.

General College News.

Carthage College will have no Junior Exhibition this year.

The "Rambler" will hereafter be conducted on the stock company system.

Amherst has just finished the finest gymnasium in the world at a cost of $88,000.

Lafayette College Journal is embarrassed by a debt of six hundred dollars.—*Ex.*

Out of 1586 students at Harvard, only 26 study divinity, 153 study law and 249 medicine.

Lehigh has erected several new laboratories which are considered equal to any in the world.

Morning prayers are optional at Harvard, as well as attendance at church on Sunday. What next!

The faculty at Amherst have headed the base-ball list with a subscription of two hundred dollars.

The total number of students attending the collegiate departments of the colleges in the United States is 32,000.

Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks will deliver the annual address before the Yale alumni and graduating classes.

When Tyndall lectured in the United States he donated the entire proceeds ($13,000) to the education of American scientific students in English Universities. On account of the scarcity of suitable persons it now amounts to $30,000.

Of 5430 matriculated students at Berlin, 112 are Americans, 83 Austrians, 73 Swiss and 72 Russians. Asia has 15 representatives, Greece 9, Turkey 5, and Africa only 1.

Rich donations to colleges: Stephen Girard gave $8,000,000 to Girard College. John Hopkins gave $3,148,000 to the University which he founded. Judge Packer gave $3,000,000 to Lehigh University. Isaac Rich bequeathed $1,709,000 to Boston University. John C. Green and his residuary legatees gave $1,500,000 to Princeton College. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave $1,000,000 to Vanderbilt University. Ezra Cornell gave $1,000,000 to Cornell University.—*Penna. College Monthly.*

Sparks.

This is a new department in our MONTHLY; don't scoff at it. It is young; don't kick it. Don't *Puck*-er up your nose at it, or ad-*Judge* it audacious. Do not even *Punch* it, if you don't like it. It is a new departure; we have departed. We don't know where we will land yet. We dare not sail up the Nile, up the Congo, or yet through Panama; for if we attempt any of these, *they* all will grumble. If we can only keep out of the reach of Bismarck, and Gladstone, we are all right. However, we do not desire to keep out of everybody's reach; we seek the acquaintance of all. Amen.

A progressive euchre party: One that plays all night.

Powerful female organizations: Ladies' *Mite* Societies.

Emphemistic term for dynamite: The *Astonisher* and *Paralyzer*.

A Freshman's definition of Muhlenberg: A mountain of mules.

A religious name for the Monkey-house at the Phila. Zoo: *The Monastery of the Monkites.*

Why is a tenacious visitor like a bad gun? Because he will not go off, and ought to be hung up.

Prof. to Prep.: "Translate *virginis.*" Prep.: "*Vir*, a man; *gin*, trap; *is*, is; *virgin is* a man-trap."

"Cartoon has fallen!" exclaimed a smart Sophomore, when *Puck* fell from the table in the reading-room.

Prof. in Botany: "Let us now look at the sucker, Mr. R——." Mr. R. rises; the class turns and looks. All smile.—*Ex.*

Although Dr. Sadtler is an eminent divine and a very successful man, he has a skeleton in the closet, and can not deny it.

Touching scene: Trustees sitting in chapel with eyes closed; one holds an open bag which is empty. Students file quietly by and pour money into that bag. Not a word is spoken.

When you see a man who is rather *unsteady* in his gait, put the most charitably construction on his actions. If you can't explain his weakness any other way, say he has a ball and socket joint at the knee.

Mother to her little daughter, while teaching her a Sunday lesson: "Gertie, what did God make us of?" Gertie: "W'y Papa and John and Will is made of dirt; 'ou and Kate and Lizzie is made of men's wibs."

Rapid ocean transit: Eat dynamite, then back up suddenly against Plymouth Rock. Half-pint will take you to England; one pint to Germany, and one quart to the West side of the Rock via India, China and Japan.

Startling: At precisely twenty minutes after twelve on New Year's morn, one of our students, (watch meeting) in trying to turn over a new leaf, by mistake turned over an idea in his mind; but on examination it proved to be an old one.

Please subscribe for the MONTHLY. Send in early to avoid the rush (of debts.) We will soon increase our editions, as the printing office is in course of enlargement. However, don't wait for that printing office to get larger. Send immediately.

The following is a motto taken from Horace, Lib. II, Epist. I, which the Allentown Fem. Sem. should adopt: "Pingimus atque psallimus et luctamur Achivis doctius unctis." They will please send their translations to the MONTHLY as early as possible. Address, Editors of '86.

Sacrilegious: A Freshman was caught recently gazing steadfastly at a picture of Martin Luther, hanging above the chapel door. When asked to explain, he irreverently said, that he was just thinking, if Martin's neck looked like that, he should have worn a corset around it.

Thursday, January 27th, was appointed a day for the students throughout the land to try to pray for their respective institutions. The day, in these parts, was marked by repeated failures. The students retired to their rooms but no mumblings were heard. This generation is evidently stift-necked.

Last month the students of this college got up a petition to have the "Proctorship" and all other systems which chronicle their *going out* o' nights, abolished. They will next seek to have recitations indefinitely postponed. Glorious times are approaching for old Muhlenberg! Then will the students divert themselves with beer and Old Maid, and the Faculty will play leap-frog up and down the steps.

Scene: Allentown. Father explains to inquiring son: "This bell, called 'Independence' bell, which New Orleans wants for her Exposition, is the bell which rang at the time independence was first proclaimed to the people of this country, in 1776. It afterwards became cracked and could not well be used, as bells that are cracked produce a very peculiar sound." Son: "Well Pa, are the chimes independence bells too, and shouldn't they be sent to New Orleans?"

Observations: During one of our late cold "snaps," the nose of an ordinary laborer registered 20° Fahrenheit; that of a policeman, 170° at midnight; a lawyer's, 200° at a distance of 100 yards from the bar, (approach to the latter causes it to glow); a preacher's, 40° below freezo; a Female College girl's,—here the thermometer refused to act, cause not explained, scientists are working at it. On applying the mercury to a student's nose, rapid expansion caused the instrument to explode. Another of extreme length being used, the mercury after fluctuating, registered 900° Centigrade. A barometer placed under the apertures of this nose, showed a pressure of six (6) atmospheres.

The Casino Rink is closed; cause, doubtful. The following incident may help to explain. One evening a pair of legs was seen moving around on rollers with the crowd. Immediately all was confusion. A violent debate arose as to how the possessor of those membranes gained entrance. The proprietor called in six policemen to settle the uproar. They, however, instead of doing their duty, caught the contagion and began to club one another with their maces. The climax came, when the Prodigy tramped on one of the policemen and fell the full length of the rink. After gaping three times, he expired. The body was removed in sections. Thus ended the tragedy. Moral: Long-legs, don't go to the rink.

N. B.—Any one finding new jokes on bald heads, big feet or red hair, please enclose securely, label "Glass," and send to this office without delay.

The student in the bedlet,
Doth take him to his sleep.
A bug is in that bedlet;
It makes the student weep.

The bug doth chew his skinlet;
The student prayeth so:
O bug, do leave my shinlet,
O buglet, go below.

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Liberal Education in Business.

BY GEO. D. KRAUSE, '79.

Nothing is more common than mistakes as to the comparative importance of the vocation of life. Multitudes are blinded by official dignity, and "stand wondering at a pygmy, because he happens to be perched on some eminence in church or state." Few think that a far greater man is he, who by his example in the common walks of life, establishes generous principles of honesty and integrity in judgment and action; and gives an impulse which will carry them on forever.

Yet in the anxiety of parents to educate their sons for the professions, a liberal education in the more common walks of life, in commercial and mercantile pursuits, is deemed unnecessary and therefore neglected. Here in Eastern Pennsylvania, it is very common to hear that it is unnecessary for a young man to go to college, unless he wishes to become a lawyer, doctor, or minister. The great business community, which is rightly denominated the life blood of the country, throbbing in the arteries of trade, that makes a nation great, and gives it influence and standing among other nations, is expected to be satisfied without the cultivation of talent and genius in the youth, who follow its pursuits. Yet such talent and genius in our young men, if liberally educated gives a liberal spirit, liberal thought, and generous action to all branches of commercial activity.

It is however deemed sufficient for those who have such a calling in view, to be educated in one narrow and restricted sphere. They are not offered opportunities sufficient to become even liberal-minded. The result is, where business should be conducted on character and principle, guided by truth, morality and divine instruction,—the reverse is the case. The object of mak-

ing money being made paramount, it is an exception to find an employment followed out of a desire to establish character and accomplish true charity and generosity toward mankind.

The result is obvious. We need not look far for its evidence. Go to our great cities and you will find business houses, which, thirty to fifty years ago stood as the head of the trade, slowly going backward. The careful founder of the house, who, by honesty and integrity, established and maintained his trade, has been "laid away," his sons are in the professions; perhaps fill them honorably, too frequently the reverse;—and strangers have control of the business. Look at the list of our leading mercantile men in the United States, and how small a percentage will you find "to the manor born,"—how many sons of those who themselves were prominent in business. It is scarcely necessary to instance the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., who, within a few short years after the careful, painstaking and methodical merchant prince had been gathered to "his fathers," was compelled to wind up a business, which second to none, extended to all parts of the world, and the good which it accomplished, would be difficult to reckon in dollars and cents. For it is commerce and trade that really is a nation's commanding interest,—and that has no limits but the habitable globe.

If our professional men were to receive a liberal education,—to be schooled in classics, arts and sciences,—then to receive a special course particularly adapted to future needs, what a powerful benefit would the same be to the business man! Should not he who is to be equally as great a controlling factor in a nation's interests, be equally as well prepared for that searching inquiry and close investigation, which a study of the classics alone can give?

His is a broader field than is generally considered. Is he a manufacturer, he has the theories of production and its various processes to study and learn, a jobber or even a retailer of goods, and he should still be able to comprehend principles of political economy, the laws of supply and demand, and all the questions they may present.

There are many instances in the calling of a business man, which require a keen and well educated judgment. Nowhere is this more clearly shown than in the comparative value of articles, for all of which he should be ever ready and fully able to give a

reason. There are constantly being brought into the market rare and beautiful wares invoiced at fabulous prices. Ignorant people wonder why they are rated so high. The simple reason is they cost so much to obtain. That luxurious shawl labeled $1000 was procured by the adventurous hunter, who at the hazard of his neck, brought down the wild mountain goat, out of whose glossy hair, the fabric was wrought. See that beautiful pearl that flashes on the brow of the bride! It is precious because it was rescued from the great deep at the risk of the pearl-fisher's life, as he was lifted into the boat, half dead, with the blood gushing from his nostrils. Yonder ermine, flung so carelessly over the proud beauty's shoulders, cost terrible battles with polar ice and hurricane. And so we might instance countless articles, whose values, advantages and uses call up questions, which the business man, whose education has been broad and liberal will always be able to answer. And by following his calling honorably and patiently, he can at the same time, with the advantages of a liberal education, be a most exceptional means of diffusing general and useful knowledge. All avenues are open to his energy. All obstacles yield before his ambition and perseverance. Our legislative halls welcome him. He deliberates in the senate chamber. He even occupies, as banker, editor and business man, the most important position advisory to the President. No one longer doubts that business principles are penetrating all the ramifications of our system of government. We would therefore say to our young men: Look to a business calling as one as noble, as elevating and as productive of as great good, as any other. There is food enough for the most grasping mind, field for the highest ambition and people sufficient for the most liberal generosity.

On general principles who would gainsay the advantages of a liberal education,—and why exclude it in the above? For as a man should prepare himself by study to *enter* his avocation, so he will, or at least ought to *continue a student*. This does not mean that he is to shut himself up between four walls and bend body and mind over books. With the advantages of a former course of liberal study, Nature, Scripture, Society and Life present perpetual subjects for thought, and the man, who, in his daily walks of life, concentrates and employs his faculties on any one of these subjects for the purpose of getting at the truth, is a

student, a thinker, a philosopher, and is rising to the dignity of a *man*.

The Bird's-Eye View of Subjects.

BY REV. JAMES F. BEATES, '80.

It is doubtless every student's desire to become well informed during his academic course; to lay up a fund of information from which to draw in after life. What he studies he would practically use. But how seldom are his hopes realized? Four years pass, and he steps out of his *Alma Mater* with a diploma under his arm and a conscious vacuity in his cranium. His anxious friends gather around him to enjoy the fruit of accumulated lore, but find little. The result is a wide-spread opinion among otherwise intelligent people against higher education; and colleges are denounced as quicksands for swallowing up precious time and means. Now, while it is not the aim of a college to furnish all the material for future usefulness, but rather the instruments for acquiring it, nevertheless some material is furnished, and parents are justified in expecting of their graduated sons a reasonable amount of ready knowledge. That they are often disappointed is not necessarily the fault of the institution. But a fault it is; and, how to remedy it is therefore a serious question.

The purpose of this article is not to inaugurate a revolution in present methods, nor even to countenance the *anti-classics* rebellion now being waged between the two wings of the patrons of learning. It would simply offer a few hints; old, 'tis true, but worthy of repetition.

When a student fails to lay by a store of facts commensurate to his advantages, it is largely due to himself. Though it is a much lamented truth that the four years' curriculum of many of our colleges is large enough for six years of study, still much can be accomplished by properly handling the several subjects. Students should indulge more in perspective; should more frequently take *bird's-eye views* of their studies. Many a brain is racked in the vain endeavor to hold the continuous stream of heterogeneous facts poured into it day after day. History and Mathematics, Psychology and Physics, Logic, Chemistry, Belles-lettres, etc., etc., are all jumbled together in an unrecognizable mass. None but an herculean memory can retain them in this

form. They must be separated and placed singly in the focus of mental vision. Each must be held at a distance that the whole image may be photographed upon the mind. It is well to *analyze* and resolve into its component parts in order to more fully understand a subject; but *synthesis* enables the memory to retain it. The most lasting impressions made by large objects are those produced by a distant view. One may be even too close to a barn-door to see it. It is said, the immensity of the Washington monument is realized, not when standing at its base, but as viewed from the Capitol, a mile away. The college student is constantly dealing with great men and subjects, but their greatness often escapes him because of too close a view. He who spends all his time poring over the classic authors of antiquity merely to render a literal translation, sees but little of the beauty and sublimity of ancient civilization. Homer appears in his grandeur only when the whole of his Iliad is contemplated, and not a few lines here and there. How many, in the logarithmic mazes of a solar eclipse, altogether lose sight of the celestial bodies whose motions they are calculating? The long range observation may be profitably applied to all branches of learning, and he who would thoroughly master a subject must view it as the bird in its lofty flight views the landscape.

Much of the prosiness of a college course is doubtless owing to a one-sided method of studying. The eye continually fastened on the daily lesson becomes near-sighted; it sees little beyond the page on which it, for the time being, rests. Hence class-room routine soon grows monotonous, and interest flags. The constant use of the microscope unfits the eye for the telescope; and he who always looks at atoms fails to behold the beauties of worlds. A chief quality of success in the professor's chair, no less than in the pulpit, is the ability to keep up the interest in the subject under consideration. To do this requires a frequent change of the angle of vision. It must be viewed from near and from far, now on this side, then on that; in short, to bring out the salient points of any subject, it must be put into the mental kaleidoscope. By so doing, not only is a more lasting impression made, but of that which appears dull and uninteresting upon close observation it will be found as the poet has said,

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

Though the student ought frequently to take bird's-eye views

of his studies, he should especially do it, 1. When about to take up a new subject; and 2. After it has been finished.

To begin anything without having first surveyed the ground, is to be hampered with blindness and to be in danger of stumbling into the ditches of failure. In all spheres of activity the truth obtains, that in order to succeed there must be some sort of pictured ideal of the end to be attained. The general reviewing the plan of battle; the architect scanning his outspread designs, and the orator sketching his theme; all take bird's-eye views of their several undertakings. The late Dr. Krauth once said in effect, that, in order to begin the intelligent study of a new work, one must know something of the history of its author and the circumstances which occasioned it. Students sometimes neglect this important step, and the *preface* and *table of contents* are passed by unnoticed. As the prospector takes a careful view of the region ere he sinks his shaft for the precious metal, so also should a new book be treated. It is well to have a fixed ideal, to take a bird's-eye view of a subject before sounding its depths.

But an after-glance is also beneficial. After a subject has been analyzed, weighed, and its truth ascertained, it must be impressed upon the mind and appropriated. When the student has gone through a text-book he should be able to throw it away and still to say, "it is *mine*." Few, indeed, can keep all the minor problems, dates and facts, but all may possess a ready general knowledge of the subject. To attain this requires a bird's-eye view of the ground traversed. Then the whole subject, as a panorama, passes in review before the mind, and the impression produced is indelible. He who can thus clearly picture to himself the several studies of his four year's course, need fear no examination in them, and he will besides have a respectable store of information as so much stock in trade with which to begin life.

The college, however, is but a preparatory institution. Its sphere is limited. The subjects there considered give place to the greater and weightier ones of the bustling world. Here, if anywhere, it is necessary to look at things with a bird's eye. The most successful men, the men who rule and lead the thought of mankind are they who look ahead, who view things from a distance, who are able to grasp situations at a glance. It is not the circumscribed view of the lord of the barn-yard, but the broad, bold survey of the bird of freedom, that enlarges and

strengthens the intellect. And when the infinite extent of God's grace, the vast subject of man's salvation is considered,—who would not take a bird's-eye view of it? In the retrospective, the wonderful scene on Calvary is presented to the mind; in the prospective, the terrible Day of Judgment. It pictures at once both Cross and Crown. Thrice happy he who is able to see and appreciate them! Whose eagle-eye

> Takes in the Fall, Redemption, Consummation,
> The greatest fact for human contemplation!

Teaching as a Profession.

BY PROF. S. C. SCHMUCKER, '82.

Of late years there has come a strange development into educational institutions. It started in England in the technical schools, and so long as confined to them was excellent. But now the demand for what is called a "practical education" has become so great that in some of our leading institutions it has been found necessary to almost throw aside the ancient languages. Gradually the equilibrium will be restored and a more liberal compromise between the classics and the sciences will be effected; but meanwhile it is as great an error to be too conservative as to be too radical.

Formerly the graduates of our colleges went from their undergraduate course to the study of Law, Medicine or Theology. But there is now an increasing demand for higher education in all branches of life. This is especially the case with regard to teachers in our schools and academies. It is but a very short time since the grade of teachers in many of our schools was extremely low. The demand is now going about for more liberally educated teachers. It is now no longer sufficient that a teacher should know the branches he actually teaches in his classes. He must have much colateral information or he is soon distanced in the struggle and succumbs to the law of the "survival of the fittest."

One of the first requisites of a good teacher is that he should be full of enthusiasm for his work. If he but uses it as a temporary means of support he is not likely to put such heart into his work as is necessary to carry it on well. It must be a life work with him.

That he must have an accurate knowledge of the branches he is to teach goes without saying. But he needs more than this. He must be able to throw new light on any little side issue that may spring up in the mind of inquisitive youth. We must have at least a measurable elementary acquaintance with the simpler of the natural sciences, such as Botany, Zoology and Mineralogy. He must be able to teach his pupils to open their eyes to things about them. And woe be to him if he be ignorant of that of which he would speak! Pupils see more frequently than is imagined the deficiencies of their instructors. It is also necessary that he should be a student of general literature for thus his ideas will be enlarged and his knowledge increased. Ideas and knowledge are the tools of the teacher's trade.

There is much to make the life of the teacher a pleasant one. The time necessary for the actual discharge of duty is less than in almost any other profession, and thus more time is given for preparation and general culture, and the teacher who does not study as much as his pupils is a poor teacher indeed. His teaching is not a life work to him, it is but the means of acquiring a living.

The remuneration is fair, quite fair, to those who will labor, advancement frequently by no means slow.

The association with men of culture is another pleasant feature, and one by no means to be despised, while daily a greater share of honor and respect is being shown to the teachers of our land.

Many of the sons of Muhlenberg are now engaged in this work, and I believe a much larger percentage is likely to follow. At our institution, while the classics still hold a high position, and I hope will never hold a lower, the practical development of the scientific department has been extremely rapid, Whatever doubt may have existed some years ago as to the advisability of maintaining such a department at our college, the question has now practically settled itself, and Muhlenberg need never fear to advance in that direction as rapidly as she is able. Meanwhile she offers splendid inducements to those who purpose making teaching their profession.

Columbia has graduated 85,000 since it was founded.

The average age of the present freshman class at Yale is 19 years 1 month.

William Shakespeare.

BY J. F. NICHOLAS, '86.

In the great Pantheon of immortal literary fame there stands among those solemn and impressive figures one of prominent distinction, one whose genius has been defined neither by tongue nor pen of modern times; one of no age, but who will live through successive generations with increasing splendor till to the end of recorded time as the master of thought, imagination and English expression—William Shakespeare: a poetic prodigy who has not only fired the soul of humanity with noble inspirations, but has laid the foundation of a structure that stands out to-day in bold relief as the most powerful instrument in man's possession.

Inadequate, indeed, would it be to eulogize his name in such a place, but, to more profoundly impress his greatness upon some students [who, and it must be said with regret, are wont to devour fiction, indiscriminately, by the shelf,] we would say that it is a task that has been abandoned by *able* writers who had the ability to appreciate his works and see their essential beauty but when they were to say where the real merit of his genius lay their object failed. They found no standard with which to measure its value. They saw as we see that all was great and grand; that by the absence of one feature the other was impaired. Like the beautiful landscape that lies prostrate at our vision, we look with awe at the undulating top of that towering mountain, we admire the clear stream of water as it laughingly ripples along its base. We are enchanted as we look over the outstretched plain as far as the eye can travel; all is sublime. But take away that plain, not alone from your sight but from your conception, and you cannot appreciate the mountain; or wipe out the idea of the mountain and the plain is *no* plain. So it is with the wonderful works of that English poet. Have you stood on the beach and watched the storm lash the blue waters into all forms of foaming waves? Have you seen the billows from far out in the distance rolling towards you, now sinking below the surface, now surging high and throwing themselves over with seemingly angry fury? So Shakespeare standing on the shore and like the gentle wind with his quill and out-stretched arm fanned the sea of English words into endless pictures of poetic beauty. Who is there that says he has read the equal, as to pure poetry, of

"Midsummer Night's Dream"? Whose blood has not been chilled by the fury of "Sear" and again calmed by the rivalling affection of his daughter "Cordelia"? Who has read "Macbeth" and was not for the first time confronted with the horrible reality of a guilty conscience? Where is there a more striking representation of hate and avarice than in the Jewish "Shylock"? Who, after having lost his ducats, claims a pound of human flesh? Who has seen a more romantic portraiture of love's revelry culminating in a more tragic climax than in "Romeo and Juliet"? In what production are the passions of love, jealousy, revenge and remorse brought out with more fiery pathos to open gaze than in the "Moor of Venice" or, a more diabolical treachery displayed than in the character of "Iago"? Where in all the wide range of ancient or modern literature is there another "Falstaff," or a "Hamlet" with his soliloquies rooted in the world's memory forever?

But we must stop; we omit "Caesar," "Brutus" and "Antony," "Richard III," the "Henries and Coriolanus"—"All honorable men." Honorably in our estimation must we hold them for the design and purpose that they speak and act, for in them we can find the two extremes of manhood—one possessed by a Godly spirit while another contrasts him in the personification of a demon—Coriolanus, vividly, shows in himself these two characters, the former to his mother, the later to his enemies.

No one has ever better understood the soul and passions of the human heart than Shakespeare. Not only do the sage and the idiot, the hero and the pickpocket, the king and the beggar, act their parts with equally realistict power. Not only does he grasp the diversities of rank, age and sex down to the dawning of infancy, but he opens the gates of the magical world of spirits, calls up the midnight ghost to prophesy, glory, or reveal past infamy, peoples the air with fancies and sylphs and makes them perform to the dictations of his wonderful imagination.

Well has it been said "the Bible first and Shakespeare next" and well may we say again that the scholar of the English language without any knowledge of the greatest inventor of it is far from deserving the title *a* scholar, but, on the contrary, if he has made him a special study and has thoroughly mastered his writings he can lay an undisputed claim to a good education though he may only know other authors by name. This some

may dispute and others hold as a mere repetition of what they often heard before; but as long as we see the majority of students who aspire toward becoming eloquent divines or subtle barristers, carrying piles of imaginary trash out of our libraries it shows that they either lack taste or are unconcerned as to what their future intellectual harvest will be. Young man, if you wish to strengthen your reasoning faculties, quicken your perceptive powers, brighten your imagination, cultivate your taste for poetry, augment your vocabulary and enhance your whole intellectual adornment, not only read, but study Shakespeare, for in him you will find the influence of a Homer, a Milton, an Addison and a Bacon in a grand combined whole.

Easter.

BY CHAS. C. BOYER, '85.

After the deliverance of the Jewish people out of Egypt they were commanded to celebrate, yearly, the Paschal feast, or Passover, in memory of the fact that the Death angel had passed over (or by) the Jewish homes when he slew the first born of the Egyptians. A lamb of certain description was selected and slain by the fathers of families towards evening of the fourteenth day of the month Nisan, corresponding to our March or April. This lamb, after peculiar preparations, was eaten by the family according to certain significant directions. The feast marked a period of great rejoicing among the Israelites. The practice was continued with great strictness among the Jewish people, even after the time of our Savior.

What concerns us at present is, that from its analogy in various particulars to this Paschal feast, our Easter festival has, so to say, taken the place among Christians from the earliest times. The Passover offering was evidently a symbol of the greater and real offering of the Savior as the Paschal Lamb for the sins and the deliverance of the whole world. As the Paschal feast was in remembrance of a great deliverance, so is our Paschal feast in remembrance of our spiritual deliverance from a spiritual bondage. As the former occurred on the 14th of Nisan, so the latter occurs at a corresponding time and reminds us of the above analogies. As the former was an occasion of joy and thanksgiving, so is the latter an occasion for the Christians to do likewise. The Paschal

lamb was often slain by the Priest; but our Paschal Lamb was Priest as well,—and to-day, in the celebration of Easter, we recognize the culmination of a prophetic development of which the original symbol was the Passover, pointing to the culmination in the process of man's redemption from a bondage far worse than the one referred to by the Paschal feast.

Easter has been observed in various ways in all Christian countries for nearly two thousand years; but the fact of its being a moveable festival has occasioned a great deal of discussion and especially the celebrated controversy between the Eastern and Western churches, during the 1st and 2nd centuries of the Christian era.

Easter was observed as a festival by the Eastern church on the day corresponding to the 14th of Nisan whether that day fell on Sunday or not. The Western church observed it on the Sunday following the first Full Moon after the Vernal Equinox, just as we do at present. Hence the controversy.

One of the reasons why the Western church then observed it on Sunday and why we observe it on that day is because Christ arose from the grave on Sunday. The day thus always reminds us of actual and corresponding facts.

Another reason was to denote by this practice, a more complete separation of the institution as Christian from the same as Jewish under the form of the Passover occurring at about the same time of the year. As it is, there does not appear to be much reason why this should not be the more appropriate day.

From its analogy to the Passover, it has sometimes been called the Paschal Feast. The origin of the term Easter, is not so clear. Some think they can see its origin in the name of an Anglo-Saxon goddess called Eostre, whose feast was celebrated in Spring, and that the name remained after the character of the feast had changed. Others trace it to the word Oster, of Eastern origin, signifying *to rise,* the idea being analogous to resurrection both in the case of Nature's revival in Spring and that of Christ's. If the latter supposition be correct, Easter is in name, as well as in reality, the fact of the Ressurrection.

It has also been called the Queen of Festivals, it being the principal church festival around which, preceding and succeeding it, quite a number of festivals cluster and on which they depend in their time of occurence.

Our space is too limited to allow discussion of the quaint and various Easter customs that prevailed at different times in different countries. We refer to a few.

We are all familiar with the *Easter-egg* and its meaning as impressed upon us even from our childhood.

Among the Tyrolese there is a custom of singing Easter hymns, expressive of their joy. The Tyrolese are noted for their aptness in music. A party of them go over hills and valleys in their country and sing to their guitar at the houses of these people; they are then treated to cakes and sometimes to wine. But the most noted Easter custom prevails at Rome, a custom originating in Catholic sentiment and quite well known.

Extravagant displays mark the season.

There certainly does seem to be a great deal of importance and propriety in the observance of this day by Christian nations; and when we consider its essental meaning, it may help us with greater earnestness and more heartfelt sincerity and joy, to celebrate the day whenever it comes to us as believers and professors of the Christian religion.

A banjo and guitar club has been started at Yale.

The classes at Harvard have fifteen hours per week as the specified time.

Cornell has received a mummy from Egypt estimated to be 300 years old.

The faculty of Wellesly will not allow the students to publish a college paper.

The Freshmen of the University of Pennsylvania were beaten in the bowl fight.

There are one hundred and four college graduates in the present House of Representatives.

The University of Heidelberg has lately refused $25,000 rather than admit women to the classes.

Amherst museum has received a valuable collection of ornithological specimens numbering about 700.

The Columbia chess club has accepted the challenge of the Yale club and the games have already begun.

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

THE lecture course of the Seniors came to a close on the evening of March 6th, the last lecturer having been Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., LL. D. The whole course was a success in every particular, though the profits might have been larger. The Court House was a decided improvement over the chapel for holding the large audiences that greeted the speakers. The Allentown public is to be lauded for the increasing interest manifested in such literary treats. The class also deserves due praise for having presented such an able list of lecturers. Instead of deteriorating in this respect, as some supposed they would, the courses have steadily improved. The last is a good recommendation to future classes and it is our belief that each succeeding course can be made better than any former one. The last lecturer was put to a disadvantage in that he had to use a manuscript. The subject, "Philip Melanchthon," requiring a connected narration of events and embracing a number of dates and places, he

thought it best to use one, when usually he speaks off hand. The discussion was learned and full of valuable information. He prefaced his remarks by giving an account of his first visit to this city over forty years ago. His introduction consisted of a description of Melanchthon's birthplace and home which the speaker had visited. He then gave a full, interesting account of his life, studies, trials and labors. A vivid comparison was drawn between him and his friend Luther, which two "were brought together by Providence to carry forward the Reformation, which would have failed had either not lived." A glowing eulogium was paid to the person of his theme, for his noble work, his simple but pure heart, and his well-disciplined mind. The lecturer spoke with a German accent, but was listened to with rapt attention.

THE question of raising a fund for the purpose of repairing our college building has become a matter of no little importance within the past week or two. The scheme in operation, at present, for accomplishing this end, took its rise among the students. We are glad to find so many of our city friends asserting the interest they feel in our prosperity in so vigorous a manner. The meeting held on Monday afternoon, (March 23,) for final organization was very largely attended, and from which there sprang none but the brightest hopes of success. The Bazaar will be opened on the fourth of May, and continued for one week. A number of donations have already been made. We feel greatly indebted to the following persons for their liberality in behalf of our cause: to Mr. Kauffman for the use of Centre Square Hall for the week; to Mr. Kurtz for the gas; to Mr. James Mosser for all the flowers his elegant plants can produce and to all others, of whose presents we are not yet acquainted. Considering the great number at the head of affairs, the very best sort of organization should be established. Let there be unity and not diversity. Let each one know his or her own duty then misunderstandings and unpleasantness will be absent. We hope the earnest endeavors of authorized students in soliciting aid will not again be refuted in the future, by any members of committees. Invitations should be sent to our Alumni and students of neighboring institutions as a matter of respect, even if we cannot expect their presence, and at the same time, we think a contest for social

honors, as proposed, entirely out of place, for no good can accrue from it. The Bazaar is a new thing here and meets with universal public approbation. We wish our friends success in their undertaking, for it will accomplish what we have felt the need of for a long time.

THE custom of wearing the "cap and gown" on public occasions, and especially at the Commencement exercises, has rapidly been growing among American colleges. The Senior class has expressed its wish to make this advance at Muhlenberg. Final action was, however, deferred until the change was approved or disapproved of by the Faculty. Since the college rules make no mention of the manner of dress in which a student shall appear, this change would be no misdemeanor, but, as a matter of etiquette and respect, it was highly proper that the class should ask the sanction of the Faculty. We do not wish to use these pages as a place of complaint, but we cannot resist murmuring at the manner in which their request has been treated. The Faculty laid the matter over for a week and then came to no decision but referred it to the Executive Board of Trustees. This body has again deferred their decision for a month. We will not discuss the propriety of wearing the "cap and gown." Everyone can at once see that it has many advantages, while the arguments against it, at this institution, have resolved themselves into the personal like or dislike of persons indirectly concerned. Be this as it may, an answer should be given to the class and thus avoid the delay in making arrangements for graduation. A request of a body of students should certainly be promptly entertained and not be put off from time to time as of little or no consequence.

AT length a theme long cherished in the minds of the lovers of the college is about to take form and be a reality. The appearance of the buildings has been for a long time such as to raise a feeling of shame in all connected with the institution whether as patrons, instructors or students. The move is now made to improve the appearance by several coats of paint and by cementing the whole east wall of the building. Slight improvements inside the building are also contemplated. To do this it was found necessary to procure funds from outside the college treasury. Several plans for this purpose are now in operation, one of which is a bazaar under the management of the

ladies of town. The other is by soliciting subscriptions from the wealthier men of the city, who are appealed to, to furnish the means for beautifying the historical spot on which the college stands, as part of the east wing is the identical home of the first settler and founder of the city. Some of the students have also expressed their willingness to collect money in their respective homes for this purpose. All seem to work heartily and a good result can be expected.

TO assert that our "Junior Oratorical Contest" is a perfect success would be making a statement rather emphatic, while, on the other hand, no one could rightfully consider it an utter failure. We are inclined, however, to think that it is rapidly tending towards the latter (a failure). Permission being granted to every member of the Junior class to take part in the contest when but a decidedly small percentage are really orators—we venture to say that very few, as a rule, are willing to hold their peace on that memorable day prior to Commencement; and consequently in large classes a great number of speeches will invariably prove tiresome to an audience and render the exercises exceedingly unattractive. There is not the least doubt but that the present method of conducting the contest could be considerably improved. Would it not be possible for the Faculty unprejudiced to select a certain number—say forty per cent.—as the representatives of the class for the centest? If, after a two years' intercourse in the class-room, the instructors are incapable to choose the very best material of the class, who else could make a just selection? To commit this matter of selecting into the hands of the Literary Societies—as is sometimes the case—does not by far meet our approval because of the variety of factions ever extant there. We believe that the Faculty ought to be present when the speeches during the college curriculum are delivered, and that in this manner also be fully enabled to do justice to the class, the institution, and render satisfaction at large by presenting their ablest men at the contest. The question also arises: Is it possible for judges to give a fair decision when they only hear and not see the productions of the day? Are not men sometimes led astray by the applause of the house? Do not the flowing voice and charming appearance of a speaker at times fascinate the judges so as to decide in his favor when in fact his production

may be of an inferior quality? Why not allow the committee to examine every composition after the delivery and then decide accordingly by giving due consideration both to matter and manner? If, therefore, the contest is *at all* necessary, we believe that a *revised edition* of conducting it would be very highly appreciated.

FROM a desire to improve the appearance of the higher classmen and to place a distinctive mark upon them, sprung an action in the present Senior class last year which bodes well to become a custom. This action was the introduction into our institution of the wearing of silk hats. Anything said to the contrary, it has improved their appearance. This seems to have awakened the idea of the beautiful in the present Junior class. Result,—its members have appeared in high hats. This seems to be an innovation on the ideas of the sober-minded people of this town, who think it out of place for any one to appear in the garb of professional men. Even one of the daily papers lowered its standard by publishing a local underrating the appearance of the Juniors. At other places it is considered as a distinctive badge of seniority, and all admire the custom. Why should not this be the case here? It will only be when the old-time prejudices of the Allentonians are broken down that they will look at the custom in the true light. So let the Juniors not be discouraged. In a few weeks they will be the leading class and so may wear them with perfect propriety.

Our Alumni.

'69. The *Herold and Zeitschrift* states that Rev. Prof. R. F. Weidner, of Rock Island, Ill., will, in a few weeks, publish an English Theological Encyclopedia and Methodology. The work will be based upon the well-known German *Encyclopaedie* of Hagenbach, but its value will be enhanced, especially to our English brethren, by the numerous annotations taken from the lectures of Dr. C. P. Krauth, which have been extensively used in the preparation of the book.—*The Lutheran.*

'70. Rev. William K. Frick, Professor of English in Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., is showing his characteristic activity in endeavoring to increase the English library of that institution. To this end he is appealing to friends in the

East to contribute such books as they no longer need. We wish him abundant success.

'71. Rev. Oliver P. Smith, pastor of an excellent charge at Trappe, Pa., preached two very acceptable sermons in St. John's Church, Allentown. His name has been mentioned in connection with the pastorship of that church, but we understand he declines it.

'72. Rev. Alpheus D. Potts, of Pleasant Unity, Pa., contributes a very good, sensible, matter-of-fact article on "The Aggressive Warfare of the Church" to *The Lutheran* of March 19th.

'72. William P. Snyder, Esq., of Allentown, Pa., is Secretary of the Quaker City Slate Company, an organization with a goodly capital, of which Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, is President.

'73. Oscar Meyer is the Secretary of the Hyatt Slate Company, which makes a specialty of school-slates, and is doing a heavy business. His office is in Allentown.

'73. Rev. William H. Myers, of Reading, Pa., preached two eloquent sermons in St. John's Church, Allentown, and made a very favorable impression as a speaker. He is also writing a series of articles called "At Leisure Papers" for *The Lutheran*.

'74. We see by the papers that Senator M. C. Henninger, of Lehigh, took quite an active part in the debate on the Congressional Apportionment Bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

'75. The Rev. W. A Passavant, Jr., of *The Workman*, is on a visit East and is taking in Philadelphia and New York. He dropped in upon us, and we had an enjoyable social-salad. He is looking remarkably well, notwithstanding the serving of five congregations and the giving of three days a week to office work. We suppose the out-door labor in attending the congregations is a good antidote to the office work.—*The Lutheran.*

'77. Rev. M. Luther Zweizig, of Scranton, Pa., visited the New Orleans Exposition.

'78. We are grieved to announce the death of the wife of Rev. James D. Woodring, pastor of a large Methodist congregation in Philadelphia.

'79. Frank M. Trexler, Esq., has been elected City Solicitor of Allentown by the Councils of that place.

'80. George T. Ettinger, of our Academic Department, was elected School Director of the Third Ward by a handsome majority.

'80. Rev. S. B. Stupp, of Phillipsburg, N. J., has started a parochial school in connection with his charge, which is in a very flourishing condition.

'81. Charles E. Sandt, who has been studying under Dr. Sadtler for some time, expects to be ordained by the coming Synod. He is already busily preaching wherever his services are needed.

'82. Andrew J. Heissler, of the Philadelphia Seminary, is at present supplying the German Lutheran Church of Canajoharie, N. Y.

'82. William H. Medlar has been chosen one of the orators at the commencement of the Yale Divinity School.

'82. Oscar J. Stein is reading law with his brother, Edwin H. Stein, of '75.

'82. We were pleased to see Thomas M. Yundt, at present in the Yale Divinity School. "Tom" is a subscriber to the MONTHLY and takes great interest in it. Wish all the Alumni would do the same.

'83. J. G. Dubbs lately visited his many friends in Lehigh county.

'83. We understand William A. Sadtler has resigned his position in the Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis.

'84. It is said that J. J. Reitz, a student in the Seminary, expects to teach a summer school at New Tripoli, Pa.

'84. C. Ernest Wagner, the tall man of '84, made an extensive trip through the South, in which he "did" the Exposition at New Orleans.

The Trustees of Williams have voted money for a gymnasium similar to those at Harvard and Amherst.

Pennsylvania College thinks intercollegiate oratoricals do not accomplish their object and is therefore not in favor of them.—*Ex.*

William H. Vanderbilt has given $500,000 to the College of Medicine and Surgery of New York. He desires the New York Medical School to rank with that of Paris and Vienna.

Locals and Personals.

—What

—Did the

—Bunnie

—Bring you?

—Something "eggs"elant?

—"Shell" we hear what it was?

—"Yeller" out you poor little "white" (wite.)

—(This style gotten up for special occasions at moderate rates. Call and inspect our goods. Just closing out our Winter stock.)

—Who slid down the banisters?

—Use T. F. G——'s remedy for anti-fat.

—A mercenary musician—the commercial drummer.

—R. J. B—— has been christened the "Omniscient."

—Prof. Garber says the "peanut gallery" is not a novelty.

—"When you are not in style, you look a little out (odd.)"

—"Where marriage is bliss, 'tis folly to be single."—A. M. W.

—Why does F—— put a period in the middle of a sentence.

—Who yells out of the window at young ladies when they pass?

—"The old prophets are dead and the young ones know nothing."

—The Sophs now breathe more freely. They have finished Greek Prose.

—He who said great bodies move slowly, never saw T. F. G—— rushing to make chapel.

—Gebhert thinks it is games of chance that make some of the boys "cheek" their recitations.

—It is to be hoped our new Cooper will get his barrel in shape soon to "hoop her up" for repairs.

—Al. S—— has knocked out one of his teeth, but a kind Providence has spared his wisdom tooth.

—How many studedts can say with Cowper,

"Ising the sofa?"

—Some Sundays ago we enjoyed a sermon by one of our old Muhlenbergians, the Rev. O. P. Z. Smith.

—"Henny" W—— says that "amabo" is the *fugitive* of "amo."

—Billy W—— may soon be expected to write a book on "What I know about Bonnets and Styles."

—The Juniors have discovered that Spencer was a Pennsylvania Dutchman since he calls a jaw a "tchaw."

—Prof. in Greek to Fetter, of '88: "How many articles may stand together?" Fetter, "One." Prof., "That is *too* simple."

—Raker, of '88, is kept very busy on Sundays. He attends two Sunday-schools in the forenoon and one in the afternoon.

—Dr. Sadtler knows that Kistler, of '86, goes often to the mountain, but he does not know that he always goes double file.

—Who tells his Sunday-school scholars what constitutes a lady and lectures to them on this subject instead of teaching the lesson?

—R. J. B——, when asked what he would do when in doubt whether to kiss a girl or not, said he would give her the benefit of the doubt.

—Prof. in English History to Stem, of '86: "Who was the Prime Minister of James I?" Stem, very confidently, "*Cæsar.*" Class roars, Stem frowns.

—Dame Rumor has it that a petition was found in the halls requesting Prof. Garber either to recite the Calculus recitations himself or to excuse the class.

G. W. R—— thinks kissing is not wrong because it is only following out the Golden rule and "Doing as you would have others do to you." How about the old maids, George?

—Our former student and friend, Evan Schmidt, has passed his preliminary examination and is now digging into dry old law books. We hope "Schmidty" will practice more than he preaches.

—It is said that Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar never brings his name with him into the Cabinet for fear of crowding the room. He leaves it outside and stands it up against the door to hang his hat on.

—Sophs and Freshies (Preps and Janitor included.) Look not on the high hat when it shineth in the band-box, for at last it is sat on by a Germanite and becometh fit only for a broken window or the ash-pile.

—Metzger, of '88, is the timid Freshman. He is too timid to attend recitations regularly, in consequence of which one of the Profs. told him that he should not be a girl and miss examination or else he might get left.

—Hassler, of '88, now has the honor of sitting in the arm chair aside of the Prof. in German recitation room. Whether he disturbs his class-mates, when sitting among them, or whether they disturb him, we do not know.

—The Juniors,

* * work in a mysterious way.
Their high hats to display.
They brush and rub and shine and say,
My girl—the wrong, wrong way.

—Charley J—— and Nelson S—— are both troubled with boils. Our sympathies are with them. May they bear their afflictions with Job-like patience. Their pain, however, is our pleasure, for we have no boils at Muhlenberg, although we have had several "Frys."

—Suspicious. Some time ago a Soph and Junior dropped in on one of our city ministers and whilst there were soon followed by two young ladies. It looked quite serious and somewhat prearranged, but take warning by the sad fate of our two Benedicts and don't do it again.

—The Wooster, (Ohio,) boys are anxious to make the acquaintance of the Allentown young ladies, whose reputation seems to have spread even into the Buckeye State. One of them declares, if he can get here no other way, he will come on foot. He deserves a royal reception when he gets here.

—G. E. P——, the witty editor of the Sophronian Budget, is fast gaining a reputation as a poet. His efforts on the sleigh-ride of the "Queer Cusses" and the photograph of the "Georges and Marthas" are indicative of "grate" genius. Persevere, George, and you may at last reach the giddy pinnacles of fame, by writing "penny-a-liners" for Hop Bitters advertisements, etc.

—A stranger, who came to town recently, and saw the boys trying to make calls on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, mistook them for book agents because they rang so many door bells, and moved on so suddenly when the doors had been opened. If he had listened carefully he would have heard the words most

dreaded by embryo callers, but an old song to the "hardened sinners"—not at home.

—We take this opportunity of saying that a certain Senior would do well to cease his attentions to somebody else's wife, lest an elopement should be the result, and the Seniors should become more popular as elopers, than tramps, negroes, coachmen, or even rink instructors. Then, too, you know the Sophs and Juniors would feel hurt at being left out in the cold. It would be warm enough for the Seniors.

—After the "Sprichwort," "Ein Esel schimpft den andern Lang Ohr" had been read in the German room, R. J. B—— asked what the meaning of "Lang Ohr" was. A "still small voice" from behind whispered "Guck in den Spiegel." The Doctor remarked, with one of his quiet smiles, that this was a literal demonstration of the proverb, whereupon there was again music by the band and a large assortment of rhomboidal, 12x8 grins.

—St. Patrick's day passed off very quietly and none but some of the Seniors displayed the colors and nationality. The Freshmen forgot all about their patron Saint, but are still wearing his colors. Let them remember that

> "St. Patrick was a gentleman,
> And came of decent people.
> He built a church in Dublin town,
> And on it put a steeple."

—The boys found many familiar faces in town before the holidays. Dettra, Heissler, Pflueger and Keiter represented '84. Faust and Keiser appeared as the representatives of '83. Chas. E. Fehr, a former member of '86, paid us a short visit. We are glad to see the boys looking so well and wish them many more pleasant visits to their Alma Mater. A few, we fear, came for other reasons, and their visits were not confined to their Alma Mater.

—Spring has come at last, and was ushered in on the 20th ult. by the harmonious strains of the inevitable hand-organ and monkey. Soon after came the peregrinating "Little German Band" filling the air with music, and reminding us that the time had now come to pawn our Winter overcoat, and take the girls out for ice-cream on the proceeds. Soon the dreadful Spring fever will put in its appearance and while Profs. rage in vain the books will grow dusty.

—The old fallacy of minister's children always being the worst has now collapsed, since the son of a Baptist clergyman has succeeded a Presbyterian minister's son in the office of President of the United States. This is quite encouraging to those who have the ministry in view and explains why so many students are entering the ministry. Don't forget us, when you appoint your Cabinet. The portfolio of Secretary of State would be quite an improvement on our old carpet bag.

—The boys have come back from their Easter vacation, all looking as if they had had a very pleasant visit home. Although Easter has lost some of its charms for them since they have been undeceived about the "rabbit," there still seems to be some charm and attraction in a visit home. What is it? Own up boys! We know you no longer attach any credence to the fabulous tales of the "bunnie," which Dame Rumor says, lays the Easter eggs; but which one of you will deny the existence of a "bonnie."

—The eclipse was viewed with interest by many of our students and the interest in their admiring eyes was heightened by the fact that the phenomon will not be repeated for eighteen years. The day before was spent in surreptitiously abstracting window-panes from the vacant rooms, and after blackening them, they proceeded to rub the soot carefully off on their noses whilst they blinded their eyes in vain endeavors to stare Old Sol out of face. One of the boys thinks the eclipse looked like a big pink cooky out of which some dainty Fem. Sem. had taken a bite. It sounds suspicious.

The Sophomores practice *Bud*-dhism; that is, they study Botany.

By the will of the late Senator Anthony Brown will receive five thousand volumes of American poetry. The best collection, it is said, in existence.

One man in 5000 in England takes a college course, in Scotland one in 615, in Germany one in 213, in the United States one in 2000.—*Collegian.*

One of the younger members of the Cornell faculty was greatly edified recently by the approach of a Freshman who inquired, in a kindly manner, if this was his first year in college.

At Random.

The Easter recess is over. The students, with one accord, saddled their beasts, crossed the Jordan, which floweth not into the Dead Sea, and returned unto the town which floweth with beer and mud.

The Juniors lately donned their silk hats. The young ladies of Allentown are requested to sit down on them (the hats) forthwith. But, ladies, please do not demolish them entirely, as they are intended to cover noble foreheads.

The motto, recommended in our last month's issue to the Fem. Sem. was translated by some of the *dark-haired* young ladies. "We compared their translation with the *original* and found it correct," with the exception of one word.

N. B. Female College: According to recent developments an entertainment of some sort will be organized for the benefit of this college. A policeman will guard the doors, windows and chimney of the hall, to prevent Female College girls from entering. Revenge is ours.

Six policemen lately arrested three silk hats, straying about the streets, without any owners. On being taken to headquarters and allowed to remain in a warm room, three Juniors emerged from them. It is needless to say the boys were released but the hats were held for their further appearance.

Some of the Seniors would like to graduate in caps and gowns. Others are afraid that when they appear on the stage, they will look like St. Paul on the Areopagus. This is a libel on the Apostle and should be refuted. The Juniors encourage all efforts in favor of caps and gowns, as they can use them next year for bowls and towels.

We are informed by our Business Managers that over forty of our *alumni* are delinquent subscribers for the MONTHLY. We also find that there are some twenty Revs. among this number. Now these brethren should have a clear record behind them if they want to preach the gospel with an honest face. If they are so far away among the "highways and hedges" that our entreaties to "pay up" do not reach them, we will be compelled to stop sending our paper and will pray for them.

THE ECLIPSE.

(ADAPTED FROM PIERS THE PLOWMAN.)

In a somer seson · when soft was the sonne,
I smoked me a glase · as I a fool were.
In habite as a mone-gazer · unholy of workes
Went on a flatte roof · wondres were there.
As I bihelde into the est · an hiegh to the sonne
I seigh a sleis out his side · and spake me to Jonne:
"It is naught al gode for the soul · that the gutte axeth
Droppe that auld brezel · spi thee in the glase.
For wondres in the ski · ful well aren y-sein;
The mone and the sonne · both a mash y-maked;
The mone withe her cheke · i-ful upon the sonne."
Thanne Jon gan wrothe to be · an eek was jelous,
Ac ful of wrathe an yre · he broke the glase;
In thousan partes flew · well far an wid.
Thanne morned Jonne · for the glase he spilled,
Als longe as his lyf lasted · spake he sothe no word.

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A Premature Entrance into Active Life.

BY REV. B. SADTLER, D. D.

The exact relation between preparation and achievement is one not easy to be settled. There are cases where the preparation has been the amplest, but disappointment and comparative failure have followed. It is so in business life, as well as in intellectual pursuits. The causes in such cases may sometimes be recondite; at other times they are palpable. Personal qualities, temperaments, moral character may explain the whole difficulty.

But there is one frequent source of failure, of limited success, that deserves the careful consideration of youth: it is the premature entrance into active life. It may be premature as to age. There are those whose situation has allowed them to pass from school to school and from class to class, until as beardless boys they are bachelors in the arts. To pass at once into professional training is a serious misfortune to such. Their too early admission into a professional career will almost inevitably lead to grave mistakes and failures, because of the lack of a ripened judgment. Such young men may be called the favorites of fortune, but, as a rule they are not. Bitter are the chances of those whose education was a constant struggle with difficulties, and who alternately went to the hard school of experience, to acquire means, and then invested them in mental furniture. Where such acquired practicality and intelligence go hand in hand, the chances of success are greater.

But there is another class of young men, who are tempted to enter into public life prematurely, where this prematureness grows out of a lack of sufficient attainments. There are those who commence a course of study somewhat late in life and natur-

ally desire to become independent and self-sustaining, as soon as possible. Some lament that they cannot indulge in fuller preparation and with a sigh curtail their course, with the honest purpose of supplementing this deficiency by diligent future effort. It is, however, undeniable that there are others, that have a miserably low estimate of what an educated man is, and a miserably high estimate of their own qualifications and offer themselves to the market, as being as good as the best. It must be regretfully recorded that there are institutions, that help them on in their course, that palm off on them so-called literary degrees and they in turn palm themselves off on the community, as belonging to the honorable guild of scholars. Now what are some of the results of such prematureness, growing out of deficient qualifications? Clearly where it voluntarily exists, the ideal, with which the individual starts out in his career, is too low, because he cannot appreciate or comprehend a higher one. Such a man can as little lift himself up into the region of high aspiration and lofty purpose, as he could lift himself over a fence, by tugging at his boot straps. He will climb no fences! The narrow field of his low range of thought is wide enough for him. Such men originate but little, and most generally are the borrowers from the labors and researches of others. In the ministry, in the days of the English Reformation, the Book of Homilies had to be written for them. They could at least read some one else's sermons. Now they are the most reliable subscribers to the Homiletical Journals and they make a faithful use of them. Two dollars a year supplies them with an abundant assortment of "skeletons" and the people get bare bones diet.

We have a kinder word for those who yield to the temptation to curtail their course of preparation, because of a desire to lift burdens from others and become independant, who are conscious of their deficiencies and honestly purpose to repair their losses by future industry in study. They rarely succeed in carrying out their generous desires. The labors and cares of professional life are too exacting to make it possible. Non-classical scholars rarely ever acquire any proficiency in such studies, after entering upon active life. The energies are sufficiently taxed with other duties and the most that can be done is to keep up with the general reading, that any real scholar feels to be as needful to him as his food. The remedy is to allow ampler time for the completest

attainable education. And time is not the only requisite; the right use of the time is still more important. Thoroughness in research, industry in acquiring an ample stock of information, mental discipline in ordering and arranging the gathered stores, practice in reducing ideas to correct expression—these make the workman, that need not be ashamed to enter upon life and ask the suffrages and patronage of his fellowmen, as their counsellor and guide.

"Tied to Your Mother's Apron Strings."

BY T. M. YUNDT, '82.

Some of the deepest truths of moral philosophy are expressed in terms that are apparently superficial and meaningless. Proverbs are often passed from mouth to mouth with no thought of the principles lying at their foundation, and are used simply to supply the want of an argument or to furnish a repartee.

Truth grows in the minds of men or rather the minds of men become more susceptable to truth as they are taught by experience. These truths, when they become known as general or universal experiences, are often gathered into nut-shells as it were, labelled, and sent forth into the world to be used or abused as occasion may suggest by those who have the labels at hand. This use or abuse to which these expressive phrases are often put is due to the fact that no regard is had to the true principles which they represent and because the same expression is often capable of various explanations and applications. Many a serious truth has been received as a jest because it was misapplied, and many a lofty and holy sentiment has been dragged into the dust and made to serve an ignoble purpose. Where is the college student that has not at some time in his life blushed because railed at with the remark, "tied to your mother's apron strings." I know not what the occasion was on which this phrase was first used or even in what particular sense it was used, but this I know that, although often made use of to designate weak and effeminate boys, it is at present more frequently employed in a sarcastic way to induce young men to do what from conviction and previous training they know they ought not to do.

Did you ever hear this phrase applied to a young man who rushed headlong into dissipation and all sorts of scandalous acts?

I do not believe that there is any phase in which temptation can present itself and is harder to resist than when accompanied by the taunts of one's companions, charging him, either directly or indirectly, with cowardice or effeminacy. To be considered gallant, courageous, manly is the desire of every true young man and to be charged with cowardice by a number of one's associates has goaded many a pure and noble-minded youth to take the first step in a wrong course. A young man, full of his mother's influence, of noble resolve, of pure purpose, knowing of the dangers that beset the ways of young men has strengthened himself to meet temptations face to face and as they have presented themselves before him has withstood them time and time again. Some evening, however, he goes out with a number of his companions who have probably already taken steps upon questionable ground and whose consciences are not as tender as his own. Some one suggests that they go to a certain place to spent the evening, a place which the young man knows he cannot visit and remain true to his principles. He objects and immediately a dirisive laugh greets him, he is asked whether he is still tied to his mother's strings, whether he is not man enough to take care of himself, whether he is afraid to go to such a place. Will he now do a wrong act in order to appear brave in the eyes of his companions and receive their approbation, or will he do the braver act, refuse to go, and receive the reward of an approving conscience? Ay, here comes the rub. Will he honor the principles and pure motives taught him by his mother, for these in reality are the apron strings to which he is tied, or will he for the questionable applause of a moment cut loose from these strings and launch out upon untried and dangerous seas? Let no one laugh at the young man who comes to college with the impress of his mother's prayers and admonitions fresh upon his heart and mind. A spiritual restraining and guiding influence follows and watches over him stronger than any material motives which can claim his attention when not in the society of designing companions. Who doubts the efficacy of a mother's earnest prayers for her absent boy? And shall these holy ties be brought into dirision by the mockery of fools? Moreover, is loyalty to these influences incompatible with true manliness, is it not rather the attainment of its highest conception? Oh, that young men might always be able at the moment of temptation to

discern between true and false bravery and have the moral power to show the bravery of conviction and not the so-called bravery of disreputable independence. Better be tied to your mother's apron strings than to be tied to the influence of evil companions.

Live a Life Worth Living.

BY J. D. M'CARTY, '84.

Perhaps one of the things most overlooked by the egotistical all-seeing eye and all knowing mind of youth, is the reality of life.

To young persons in general, with now and then an exception, to live is but an empty act; and as the beasts of the field and the birds of the air, in their instinctive way, live but to die, so they, in apparently the same way, pass their hours in a series of joys, pleasures and idleness. What should be woven into a close, compact and beautiful textile of life, by carefully manipulating the slender and delicate threads of time, is, by them, transformed into a useless fabric, only too indicative of a cautioned fate.

"It is not all of life to live or all of death to die" may not apply to the great majority of young people, or they may never have heard it, or they may not heed it; very probably, the last is the case. Oh! young man or young woman! Stop! Stop ere it be tco late, and consider well your course, lest you should o'erstep the fatal line, and be plunged into the bottomless depths of destruction; then will your wails be unheard, your cries unanswered, and in wretchedness and remorse will your future be spent. Not that you should make life a burden, by transforming it into a desert waste of sorrow and weeping, of sadness and melancholy; but on the contrary make it a life of joy and pleasure; only be careful as to the manner in which you do it. It is not the participation of pleasures which works destruction and downfall to young persons, it is the *how* they participate. One pleasure, in itself, is just as innocent as another, and yet certain pleasures may be more injurious to certain persons than to others. If you find that a certain sport has such irresistible fascinations for you that you are unable to continue it without injury to yourself, stop it at once, and enjoy yourself in some other way which will not cause you harm, and you are safe. One man may be able to drink moderately all his life, without the least of detri-

ment to himself; another may, by taking a single draught, become a confirmed drunkard, with all his future hopes and prospects blasted forever; therefore if you find you are unable to participate in any pleasure whatever, without it getting the mastery of you, desist from it altogether. Enjoy yourself as hugely as you can; but beware that pleasure does not conquer you.

Always have something to do; it matters not how humble your station in life. If you are not fortunate enough to be general of the army, enter the lists as a private; only remember to act well your part, consoling yourself with the thought that many a brave and noble man has died unsung by lauding bard, but that their deeds have been recorded on the bright pages of eternity, and will yet bring the reward they so well merit. Do not do simply to please others and win the faint and empty applause of your fellow-men, but do to please yourself and win the approval of that still small voice within, which is the true and unerring gauge of a man's conduct.

The real secret of a happy and useful life is not living merely to pass away time, but living to pass away time properly utilized. Let each one have sufficient to do to keep him comfortably employed; do what you have to do honorably and well, and so intertwine it with pleasure as to make your pathway of life not only ornamental, but also significant of something more useful and substantial; and when your course is run, and you are summoned into those courts above, where sits the Judge of Judges, you will not be convicted of having lived an idle and useless life; but you will be rewarded for your thinking life not an empty dream, and not always taking things as they seem.

The "McCormick Observatory" at the University of Virginia was formally committed to the authorities of that institution on the evening of April 13th. Its total cost, $64,000 was paid by Leander McCormick of Chicago. The alumni have contributed $50,000 to which W. H. Vanderbilt has added $25,000 to endow a chair of Astronomy.

M. Choral Dean of the college of France will be 100 years old next August. He fills the chair of Chemistry and is at the head of the chemical departments of Gobelins. Though he comes from a wine-drinking country, he is a pure water drinker. He rises at five and takes a long morning walk in all weathers.

The Shortcomings of Law.

BY J. L. MAX, '85.

To formulate just principles into laws is the grand object of wise legislation. These, like all general principles, while aiming at the highest interests of man, and in the main, furthering the ends of justice by commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong, often miss their object by justifying in form what they mean to condemn in principle.

This makes it possible for legal defects, violations of the principles of right justified by the forms of statute law, to exist under the most equitable form of government, and even for a greedy Shylock to demand his bond, though it calls for a pound of flesh nearest the heart.

If an indulgent man lets his claims run over six years, by the statute of limitation they can no longer be collected. Where in the world is there a reason why we should not be able to collect debts as long as they have not been paid? It is difficult to understand why a rogue should be allowed to swindle an honest man out of his own, simply because the law, that human imperfection, gives him an opportunity to do so. It is strange how people whose sense of right and wrong is otherwise very acute, will smile at such proceedings. Men whose religious honor, would spurn to look upon a beggar who stole a ragged coat, complacently associate with persons who have defrauded their next door neighbor out of house and home by this statute.

In times of prosperity an honest man with a small sum of cash invests it in a house and lot, but soon afterward a panic preys upon the country, property depreciates in value, the man is unable to pay the balance on his home and his rich creditor pushes him and buys it in for a trifle. Such occurrences are common, but they are legal, and everybody seems to be satisfied, yet are they honest? Many an honest man is ruined simply because it suits his rich creditor to appropriate to himself the accumulations of many years' savings. A woman inherits a lot; her husband buys building material and builds a house on it. When the creditors and workmen demand their pay, the wife simply says that she did not order anything and the husband does not own anything. The creditors put a lien on the house and afterwards the judge takes it off in favor of the woman. The whole trans-

action is legal and the public sentiment seems to be at ease. Examples of this kind are numerous.

When a man runs into debt, he converts his property into cash or assigns it to his wife, and then is sold out by the sheriff, thus cheating his creditors and afterwards transacting business as agent, though with his own money. Such frauds are practiced not only by poor, miserable, degraded wretches, whom the world at large condemns, but by men who occupy pews in church, who pay their share of ministerial support, who contribute their missionary offerings, and their course of conduct does not so much as create a ripple on the social sea on which they sail.

If I were to walk along the banks of a river, meet an enemy, push him in, and he be drowned, according to law I would be hanged, but if my enemy had fallen in and I should pass him by without giving him my aid, when I might save his life, the law would lay no claim on me. It would not hurt my standing in society, and scarcely anybody would cast reproaches on me. And yet, would I be free from guilt? Do you not think that in my waking hours I should be haunted by the cries of the drowning man, and in my midnight slumbers, be visited by all the grim and fantastic horrors which the murderer is heir to in the one case, as well as the other? Yes; at the judgment bar of God, I who did a positive wrong in the one case, and I who neglected a positive duty in the other am the same.

These laws exert a visible influence on the moral character of a nation. The people are apt to confound what is legally right with what is morally right. In the same way that some statues tend to excuse the shortcomings of men, by deadening their consciences and blunting their sense of right, so others tend to magnify out of all proportion the licentiousness of a crime by the excessive and arbitrary penalty which they attach to it. People who work for the government can put in weeks and months of time and be paid for it when they have really done little or nothing, and the public sentiment does not feel outraged. But if a man should attempt to use a cancelled postage stamp and ten years afterward be a candidate for an office he would surely be defeated on the ground of dishonesty.

If the constitution, instead of tolerating slavery, had condemned it, I have no doubt that half a century earlier, that blot would have been wiped off from our American escutcheon. If

it had prohibited polygamy, Salt Lake City would never have given a theme for Edmunds to make the Senate Chamber resound, in vain, with his eloquence. The cornering of grain is certainly injurious to the people, yet, speculators are justified by law in doing it. That men should gamble in bread stuffs in this country, where hunger and famine are almost unknown, in a country with its beautiful western plains waving with golden grain, is an idea as repulsive as it is infamous and unholy. That men who know no lack of gratification, who have greedily accumulated millions of dollars, who have at present money enough to support themselves and families for generations unborn, that such men should be so ignobly base, so abandoned to all sense of shame and honor, as to advance the price of the poor man's bread is a disgrace to a free country and a slur upon a christian community. That these wrongs are a defect in a constitutional form of government is a lamentable fact, yet a universal legal remedy for them seems to lie beyond human ingenuity.

I am not presumptious enough to suppose that I can in a moment of lesiure sit down and propose a grand catholicon, a universal solvent, a golden panacea which shall remove all difficulties and solve all mysteries, for the millenium is not yet, but I do believe that at times when a poor washerwoman who takes a loaf of bread to feed her starving children is sent to jail, while men who speculate in stocks and cheat their fellows out of thousands go free, when greedy co-operations grind poor men into the dust, it will be well to remember that there is a just God who is no respector of persons, who is deaf to the eloquent pleading of gold, who is unmoved by the labyrinthian intricacies of red tape, but who will judge all men, not by the standard of statute law, but by the just deserts of moral right.

Mr. Brinston Coxe of Philadelphia has offered at the disposal of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, of Pennsylvania University, all the economic books in his magnificent private library of 8000 volumes.

The new college buildings of Wittenberg College will cost about $60,000. About $40,000 have been received from citizens of Springfield; the rest is yet to be raised. $6000 have been voted for improving the Scientific Department under Dr. Smith

Mingle with the Good and Great.

BY WM. J. FINCK, '84.

My subject refers to the practical study of humanity. It is a useful and important branch often unduly suppressed by the mental life in a theoretical world. As the study of botany, mineralogy, and the kindred sciences should be supplemented by frequent intercourse with nature under the open sky, so should that which books and papers teach us of man, taken singly and collectively, be amplified by constantly mingling with him whenever the opportunity is offered.

In my estimation, the good and great form no small class. Not even those who lived in ages past should be excluded, as long as our libraries furnish us with information of their lives. Next to associating with the man himself, the best thing in the study of humanity is to read an account of his journey on earth. This way of becoming acquainted with him presents an advantage often overlooked. A biography is most always written by a friend, acquaintance, or at least a sympathizer of the subject. The author offers to his readers that which he can say favorably of the life he is delineating; that which is good, honorable and worthy of imitation. This is just what we need, though in other respects this style of treatment may have its disadvantages. Biography is a teacher that portrays models after which we can mould our lives. Therefore read biographical books and thus even mingle with the dead.

Learn the manners of the times and the habits of the life and thought of the noble characters, who have graced this world and left behind them "footprints in the sands of time."

Among the living we find a far wider application of our subject. From an optimistic point of view the good and great among us are almost without limit. The former especially are numerous and near at hand. Class-mates, associates, friends and acquaintances all belong to this class, and for the purpose of study mankind should never be restricted to a favorite few. Mingle with all if you want to learn all that is to be learned. Every person, every class of men, is a profitable subject for your consideration.

Just reflect, how much thought each individual bestows upon himself, and should he not be worthy of at least a little attention

on your part? Most surely. Then think of him charitably to your profit. Feel with him. Feel for him. Turn a favorable light upon his motives. Put a good construction on all his actions. In this way study all with whom you come in contact. Don't look down on people, least of all on your acquaintances. There are some who feel themselves living upon an elevation from which they peer upon the rest of humanity with the sneering, selfish, bigoted, hypercritical, supercilious air of a three-eyed dude. Don't do that. It is not to your purpose. Keep on a level. Have eyes and ears open to a man's words and actions. If he is in fault, over-look it and shun it. If he does wrong forgive him and forget it. If he continues to do wrong don't slight and despise him,

"But wise it were for thee and me,
Ere love is past all giving,
To take the tender lesson home—
Be patient with the living;"

Yes, be patient and say nothing. "Give thy thoughts no tongue" in such matters, save to defend or to speak a good word in his absence.

By the great I don't mean human stars of the first magnitude "that on earth's firmament do shine." The astronomer observes all celestial bodies, not only those visible from the extremities of the hemispheres. He penetrates the heavens as far as his aided eye can reach and searches out the most minute and distant star. So in studying humanity, we must not exclude all but a few that are flattered by the world and held up to the gaze of all. I take the great to be a far more extensive class. I mean those that are greater than yourself; greater in years, greater in knowledge, greater in wisdom, experience, activity of mind, liberality of thought, charity of feelings, piety of heart. Such are the great with whom you are to mingle for the purpose of study.

They are on all sides of you. Circumstances bring you in contract with them.

First of all as such I would name your instructors. The teaching of your professors is twofold, active and passive: the former is imparted consciously and purposely, and consists in verbal interrogations and likewise active and passive, and how much more could he accomplish if his people were consciously receiving his passive teachings! In addition there are many

others, that you see about you in the fields of activity, merchants, mechanics, doctors and lawyers, from whom you can learn much. Though you may only know them by sight, they are not to be disregarded.

Mingle also with the great taken collectively. Every city and town offers you the opportunity. County seats and state capitals afford especially favorable occasions. Political, educational, and religious bodies assemble at different times during the year. Their doors are open to the public and you are invited to come and listen If you attend; you will hear much that will entertain and instruct you. Men will speak on their favorite themes and explain subjects to which they have given special attention. Discussions will take place, a variety of opinions and a diversity of the mode of thought in different men will be displayed that will surprise you perhaps but more likely teach you to appreciate this variance in the workings of human minds.

Ere this issue of the MONTHLY is many days old, our Synod will meet in Allentown. Here is an opportunity for all. Don't miss it. You students that intend to become lawyers, doctors, surgeons, merchants, farmers and preachers, attend! It may be your only chance in a decade of years. You will see and hear our Synod's thelogian specialists, practical business men, successful pastors, attractive preachers, profound scholars, and experienced teachers. They will display their way of thinking, present their views, defend their positions, and discuss much that will be of interest to you

And why this mingling with humanity? Simply to gain new ideas. Every student should brand upon the inner side of his cranrium WANTED—A NEW IDEA, and ceaselessly in his mind should revolve the parodied words of King Richard, "A new idea! a new idea! my kingdom for a new idea!" Then off in search for it, like the Western miner hurrying to a newly found El Dorado! With the first success shout gleefully "Eureka! I have found it!" Each new idea will widen the channel of your thought. Guard yourself against mental narrowness. Pity the man whose mind runs in a groove that will scarcely contain a hair Be broad in your views, exhaustive in your knowledge, liberal in your opinions. Strive to understand both sides of all double questions, examine the twelve faces of every dodecahedral subject, and your opinion will assume perfectly regular shape. Mingle with the good and great and you cannot become narrow.

A Literary Curiosity.

A lady occupied a whole year in searching for and fitting the following thirty-eight lines from English and American poets. The whole reads almost as if it had been written at one time and by one author:

LIFE.

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?—Young.
Life's a short summer—man is but a flower,—Dr. Johnson.
By turns we catch the fatal breath and die,—Pope.
The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.—Prior.
To be is far better than not to be,—Sewel.
Though all man's life may seem a tragedy.—Spencer.
But light cares speak where mighty griefs are dumb.—Damel.
The bottom is but shallow whence they come.—Sir Walter Raleigh
Your fate is but the common fate of all:—Longfellow.
Unmingled joys here no man befall.—Southey.
Nature to each allots his proper sphere;—Cosgrove.
Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.—Churchill.
Custom does not often reason overrule,—Rochester.
And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool,—Armstrong.
Live well—how long or short permit to heaven.—Milton.
They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.—Bailey.
Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face.—French.
Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.—Somerville.
Then keep each passion down, however dear,—Thompson.
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.—Byron.
Her sensual snares let faithles pleasure lay,—Smollet.
With craft and skill to ruin and betray.—Crabbe.
Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise,—Massinger.
We masters grow of all that we despise.—Crowley.
Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem;—Beattie.
Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.—Cowper.
Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave,—Sir Walter Davenant.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—Gray.
What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat;—Willis.
Only destructive to the brave and great.—Addison.
What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?—Dryden.
The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.—Francis Quarles.
How long we live, not years but actions tell.—Watkins.
That man lives twice who lives the first life well.—Herrick.
Make then, while yet ye may, your God, your friend.—William Mason.
Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.—Hill.
The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just,—Dana.
For live we how we may, yet die we must.—Shakespeare.

—Baldwin Index.

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Editorials.

SUMMER is upon us. How gladly did we welcome back again the green meadows, the chirping birds, and the beautiful foliage! The dull, quiet, monotonous winter-life of the student has gone and, to some of us, will never return, The campus again rings out the cheers and exhortations of the boys, vieing with one another at their sports and once again do we hear on the quiet evening the merry songs of the students strolling college-ward. Pleasant, indeed, is college-life in the spring-time. Yet it reminds us of the rapid flight of time and of the vast amount of work still before us. The Juniors are jotting down their flowered sentences for the Junior Oratorical Contest, while the Seniors are writing their graduating speeches in true Senioric style. The Seniors, too, are busily engaged in preparing for Final Examination which takes place on May 22d and 23d. We wish them all success and hope that each may surpass his utmost expectations.

FOUR years ago a professorship of sciences was established here. What was considered indispensible in the sciences had previously been taught by the several other professors. An endowment having been received from the worthy Asa Packer, it was thought that the institution of a sc entific chair was the best manner of disposing of it. Dr. Smith was called to fill the chair. Under his proficient management this course of studies made great strides and was set upon a solid basis. This much having been accomplished, he received and accepted a call from Wittenberg College. Dr. Thomas, the present incumbent, succeeded him. For two years he labored diligently not only to improve his department but also to further the interests of the institution. Now he also has received a call, and accepted it. By the beginning of June he will step into his new position as professor in Girard College. We regret to loose him, as he has always shown his willingness to accommodate all, and did everything possible in the cause of the students, and so has made himself a favorite among us. We wish him all success in his new field of labor. The query now is, Who will succeed him? May the trustees make a wise choice for the third time in such a short period, and again, may they vote a compensation sufficient to keep him here regardless of good offers from elsewhere. We students see the need of retaining a professor in this department for a longer period than heretofore, and hope that the full endowment be made use of for it, and not only a part.

AMONG the important decisions of the last month, is that of the Senior Class in relation to the wearing of the "cap and gown." After awaiting an answer to their request for nearly two months, they have taken final action and decided to wear the "cap and gown" at the Class Day and Commencement exercises. It has been rumored that the class decided in this manner merely because their appeal to the authorities was not properly received. This, however, is a mistaken idea. From the first the majority of the class favored this movement, thinking that, although it might not be a direct benefit to the institution, it would at least lend dignity, uniformity and a more attractive appearance to the exercises of Commencement week, Furthermore, the class does not know the opinions or wishes of the authorities in this matter since no answer was received by them. Whether this change

will meet with the approval of the patrons and friends of this institution can now be seen and succeeding classes can decide accordingly. In matters relating to the public exercises, it is right and proper that the opinions of such persons should be taken into consideration and this can only be done by making a trial of the matter in question.

DURING the last week of this month and the first of the succeeding will occur one of the leading events in the history of the Church for this city. This is the meeting of the Lutheran Synod of this and the neighboring States. The place is of especial interest for the meeting of the Ministerium, as it contains the institution which is upheld and supported by it. The season is also suitable so that the members may view the by then improved buildings, and may see the workings of the institution, thus not being obliged to get this information second hand. The earnest wish is that they may take the institution more to heart and labor more diligently for its furtherance. Much as they do for it, there is yet room for work. There is hardly a charge in which there is not a young man desirous of availing himself of the opportunity for acquiring a higher education. Many of our ministers think not of this and so let the chance of sending him to our college pass by. The meeting of the Synod here, we hope, will stir up their feelings to consider this more fully, and lead them to do in the future what they have left undone in the past. The meeting here will be of especial interest to those young men, former students here, who are to be ordained into their sacred calling. It will seem like a special favor that they are allowed to depart to their field of labor from the city and church of which all have pleasant recollections, and with which they have been associated during their college course. The students rejoice over the prospect of having the learned body in their midst, a body of which the majority expect to become members, and with which they expect to labor. May the desires of all be gratified and much good be derived therefrom.

A BRIGHT idea for the welfare of his college entered the mind of one of our Juniors this Spring. Acting upon this he sought and obtained permission from the Faculty to carry out his plan, which is substantially the following: In his district there are a number of young men almost far enough advanced to

enter college. Some have this in view, and others can be gotten to a similar view by a careful explanation of the benefits to be derived. His plan is to start a preparatory school in the neighborhood and so bring the subject under closer inspection. This is to result in the bringing of students to our institution. Those undecided as to whether they should attend college or not are to have the advantage of a higher education ably presented to them. Those contemplating to go, but undecided where to go, he will endeavor to send here. With a few weeks' suspension from duties during the Spring session he contemplates doing this. We consider this a wise project, and lay it before others with similar advantages for their consideration. At latest accounts the Junior was at the head of a very promising school. We wish him success.

Our Exchanges.

With the progress of the collegiate year our exchanges become a great deal more interesting and valuable. All seem to be inspired with the zeal and activity amid which they are issued. Final examinations, "Junior Contests," prizes, athletics, &c., are discussed with more or less vigor according to the predominating spirit of the respective institutions. Ably written articles on the questions of the day, indicate that college students are not so indifferent to popular interest as some would have them. Those, who maintain that colleges do not prepare men for after life, need but read some of our exchanges to be convinced of their mistake.

The *University Magazine* gives a better and more accurate knowledge of the University than any paper we get. Its articles on the rise and progress of "Psychical Research" are exceedingly interesting, not only to students, but to all interested in the discovery and advancement of Truth.

The May issue of the *Pennsylvania College Monthly* is a very valuable number. It contains the Graeff Prize Essay, which is a critical examination of Bayard Taylor's 'Gettysburg Ode.' We quote the following from the per-oration:

"The phraseology of the 'Gettysburg Ode' is of rigid architectural structure. It has the simplicity, noble plainness, and chastened severity of the manly Doric, combined with the grandeur and sublimity of the stately Gothic. It is an enduring symbol

of never-ending lament for the dead, and a never-failing source of comfort to the living.

"The ode contains the elements of perpetuity. It is as didactic as Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' and as panegyrical as the funeral orations of Bossuet. It can be comprehended by the illiterate, although it embodies sentiments that command the respect of sages. Its thoughts rise to Olympian heights, while its language reaches down to the language level of the unlettered sons of earth. It is no ephemeral production, expressing a single sentiment for a single occasion; but an enduring vehicle conveying thoughts and sentiments that must forever move the hearts of men. It will keep sweet the memory of their lives through 'still expanding' ages.

"As long as there reigns that 'great gigantic Destiny which exalts men in crushing them;' as long as love of heroes finds lodgement in the human heart, so long will this ode find a welcome place in the minds and hearts of the American people; and Bayard Taylor will be classed among those

* * * 'teachers best
Of moral prudence, with delight received,
In brief sententious precepts, while they treat
Of fate and chance, and change in human life,
High actions and high passions best describing.' "

Locals and Personals.

—Bicycling.

—Spring Fever.

—"Bazaar There!"

—No "rackets" any more.

—Kramlich thinks he is a cuss on custard.

—He that takes a wife, takes care.—*Franklin.*

—"Embers from which the sparks have fled"—Old Maids.

—Since when has E. T. K—— hired out his door as a bill poster?

—M. J. K—— says of Nerva that he was the godess of nervousness.

—J. G. S—— wants to know whether "dunner-lodder" is swearing.

—Early to bed and early to rise will all be in vain if you don't subscribe—for the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY.

—Lord Chancellor sat on a wool sack. Brunner, of '85, being asked on what he sat replied, "on a chancel."

—Warmkessel, of '86, refuses to pay his subscription for the MONTHLY. "Young man, what's to hinder?"

—Virtue is something that must be taught and the best way to inculcate it is on the back. Prof. Richards to Juniors.

—According to Horace, a poet is a man who has a large beard; *ergo* Prof. Garber is a poet as well as a mathematician.

—Sadtler, of '88, in Zoology: "The lack of teeth in the ox is made up by the gizzard in the bottom of his stomach."

—W. W. K—— calls an eclipse an *ellipse*. There is evidently somebody in the dark on the subject of Conic Sections.

—Lynch, of '85, went to Reading and took his trunk along to fetch a new suit. At least one of the Sophs thought so.

—G. M——, in translating Piers' Plowman, called the Virgin Mary first a *mare* and then a *mayor*. Try again, G——.

—F. S—— called pig pens, swine stalls. Next some one will call them enclosures for confining animals of the *genus sus*.

—Lambert, of '88, says that in accordance with the *Laws of Gravitation*, it is natural for him to be out of town frequently.

—Prof. in Natural Theology: "We will now take up the gall-bladder, Mr. Potteiger. Mr. Potteiger rises. Class smiles audibly.

—Fetter, of '88, gave as his reasons for not being on time after vacation that he did not pretend to be better than George Washington.

—Dr. R—— of the Fem. Col. now concedes that the Muhlenberg boys do have a soul for music—judging at least from the encores.

—Why those cheers when the Fem. Sem. Concert was announced in chapel and why did they lessen after the price was mentioned?

—When shall we hear some more music from the Salisbury Quartette? It certainly was enjoyed as the applause on the second floor showed.

—Gerbereich and Raker, of '88, have decided that the healthiest and most recreative walk is past the Fountain House. Why?

—'87 reports some elegant specimens of "blue bottle flowers" near the Idlewild. They press very nicely—it is quite easy to take out the moisture.

—Dr. W—— says there is a great difference between "verlassen sein" and "verlassen haben." We know it to our sorrow. How did Dr. find it out?

—J. H. Waidelich, of '86, is engaged at present in teaching a select class at his home. He has our best wishes in behalf of his welfare in his undertaking.

—The Lewis Carl murder case is said to have arisen from a quarrel about a horse. Thank Heaven we have no (?) quadrupeds to make us stab each other.

—The Janitor is engaged in white-washing the fence enclosing the campus, removing the rubbish from it and making improvements in general wherever it is deemed necessary.

—What made '87 laugh when C. J. S—— read a German piece translated as follows: "Blow the horns! Bring the horse which has so often carried me into the conflict." Don't judge others, &c.

—Yehl, of '85, to Boyer in regard to the organ on Intelligence Hall: "These christian fellows are getting mighty independent; they bring organs. What do you think?" Boyer: "Hush, Hush!"

—Schaadt, of '87, has his room ornamented in high style. Among other things, paintings and Puck pictures adorn the walls which present to the visitant the appearance of a regular artistic phantasmagoria.

—Kistler, of '88, experienced a literal demonstration of the following:

> "Men are more eloquent than women made,
> But women are more powerful to persuade."

—Sophronia was electrified when the result of the election was announced, and the two tellers were elected as President and Vice President. This whips the rag off the bush—beg pardon—removes the super-animated vestment from the shrubbery. We recommend it to Congress as a way to avoid all such unpleasant and troublesome scenes as we had in '76.

—G. W. Richards, of '87, having asked one of the Profs. whether the Young Men's Christian Association was of any account, was informed that it was, and that he ought to join it because he needed it very bad.

—Kuehner, of '87, having told one of the Profs. that nearly all of the tramps were Germans and that they had encamped below the cinder dump at the furnace, was told to hold his peace and that he was "fouling his own nest."

—The Sophs are somewhat disappointed because their expected new member did not come. They had meditated already how they would initiate him into the mysteries of their class, but all was crowned with disappointment.

—R. J. Butz, of '87, manifested his attachment to the checker-board when the Sophs had an examination in Physics. His classmates were supplied with Pencil Tablets while he had "cheek" enough to come with paper and the checker-board.

—Ray. Butz, of '87, says that he put a blood-root into his flower press in the evening and in the morning he was astonished to find the press bursted, and the flower in its natural shape again. He believes that the age of miracles is not wholly past.

—Ascenssion Day was given as a holiday to the students. The Freshmen observed it by wearing long faces and attending church; the Sophs, by botanizing; the Juniors, by writing their speeches for the oratorical contest, and the Seniors, by getting themselves ready to see Barnum the following day.

—G. W. Richards, of '87, and Kistler, of '88, had a desire to see the Unique Comedy Company. Richards wanted to go on Monday night, but Kistler suggested the idea that they should wait till the last evening of their performance, then they could see the matinee also. They went to see the matinee also.

—Distraction exists among the Sophs in regard to the place of having their banquet. Some suggested the idea that they should go to a neighboring village on a *hay wagon*, but the "dudes" of the class objected to this plan. Various other schemes were discussed but were always met with opposition. We trust that unanimity may soon reign and that all will be right.

They may be happy yet,
You bet.

—"Fatty" German, of '87, has the advantage over his fellow classmates in preparing his herbarium. He has invented a flower press which he calls the Automatic Press, and the superiority of his press consists in economy. It is very simple in its construction, consisting only of two flat boards. Placing these boards in his bed at night and sleeping on top of them, he rises in the morning and finds the flowers pressed, frequently some to hard, and ready to be mounted.

—The Freshmen are in great perplexity. They received a new member in the beginning of this session, and the question agitating their minds now is whether they are able to initiate him. As the class is governed by a rigid and profound constitution, and as it is composed of meek, lowly and humiliating men, it is deemed prudent if they do not attempt to take any step in that direction, as the Sophs are lying in ambush, watching an appropriate moment when they may sound their charge.

—The Sophs have begun to Botanize and may be seen any clear Saturday or Wednesday en route for the fields, mountains, &c., in search of flowers. They seem to take quite an interest in the study—especially in searching for "nose gays" near the East Penn and Idlewild, where some of the boys inevitably get lost. The flowers most sought after are the Daisies and Quaker Ladies, though a small minority puts in a plea for the Skunk Cabbage.

—Active measures have at last been taken towards changing the outer appearance of, and repairing the College building. This step the students have longed to see the authorities take from time to time and numerous efforts have been made already to obtain funds necessary for the accomplishment of this, so to say, necessity as well as improvement. The Bazaar has been successful of all the efforts that have been put forth, and on it we must reflect as having been the instrument with which this long looked for and desirable proceeding was effected.

—Before this issue of the MONTHLY the Bazaar will have come to a close. We thank those heartily who have so kindly assisted us in giving our Alma Mater a new coat of paint and us at the same time a great deal of fun. The repairs have already set in and the changes are quite noticeable. When the work is done Dame Muhlenberg will arise Phœnix-like from the ashes of her

former ugliness, and stand forth in a new and beautiful Spring dress some weeks behind her more favored sisters but better fitted to stand the weather as she will have a sort of dress and water-proof combined. May her new clothes not make her conceited nor lead her students to paint the town—red.

—The music on the different halls verily has power to soothe. How often have the boys been gloomy and depressed? How often have they sat pondering over their short-comings, when all at once, (without signed or sign,) the sweet strains of the organ on Intelligence Hall relieved them from their unhappy state. The music originates on the first. Hall and being re-echoed by these massive walls, ascends the stairway to the second Hall where it is reinforced by the organ and flute to be transmitted to "Puddler's Row" whence it is lost in oblivion. The effect it produces on the second Hall is "beyond a doubt" indescribable and "I dare say" it is charming. May it continue to cheer us up in the future as it has done in the past, and may that sweet old tune, "My Mammy and Daddy was Irish" be so impressed on our minds that time and eternity alone can obliterate.

General College News.

Mr. Moody preached at Princeton on Sunday, April 26th.

The Senior class of Franklin and Marshal lost one of their men by death.

The Senior class of Columbia College will graduate exactly sixty men.

President Porter of Yale is lecturing to the Seniors on "The Choice of a Profession."

The University of Virginia has the greatest number of representatives in the 49th. Congress. Harvard is second and Yale third.

Tufts College has received about $40,000 by the will of Miss Harriet Fago. It will probably be used to establish a Professorship in English Literature.

Protection and Free Trade principles are actively discussed by able men in a number of Eastern colleges and especially in Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania.

Harvard College has a "Shakespeare" club which will render "Julius Cæsar" in the third week of May.

Colorado college has been rendered bankrupt by the speculations of its president with its funds. Contributions were recently solicited to pay the overdue salaries of its Professors.

The Graefl Prize Essay of Pennsylvania College was written by H. J. Hapeman. Its subject is "Gettysburg Dedication Ode." It is printed in the May issue of the Pennsylvania College Monthly.

Founder's day was celebrated at Vassar College on the 1st of May. The exercises consisted in music, literary selections, refreshments and dancing. Mr. Samuel L. Clemens rendered the selections "A Trying Situation" and "The Story of the Golden Arm." Mr. Clemens stated that his usual price for a lecture was $500, but this time he was perfectly satisfied with fifty cents and get the rest in looking at the girls.

"The authorities of the University of Pennsylvania are taking a lively interest in the investigation of the facts alleged to underlie the phenomena of mind-reading, mesmerism and spiritualism. It will be remembered that Mr. Seybert provided in his will for the establishment of the Seybert Commission of the University of Pennsylvania. This commission is composed of scientific men of authority, and its object is the thorough investigation of the whole subject of spiritualism. Mr. Seybert was a spiritualist of the most dignified type. It is claimed by his friends that his behest of $60,000 was prompted by a simple desire to have the question of spiritualism impartially examined." — *University Magazine.*

"The Trustees of the University of North Carolina will hold a meeting, probably in June, or very early in July, next, for the purpose of electing the following officers: 1. A Professor of English Language and Literature. 2. A Professor of French and German. 3. A Professor of the Theory and Art of Teaching. 4. A Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Mining. 5. An Assistant Professor of Pure Mathematics. 6. An Assistant Professor of Economic Geology, Botany and Entomology. 7. An Assistant Professor of Physics and Engineering. Those desiring to compete for the positions should forward their testimonials to Pres. Battle, Chapel Hill, N. C., before June 1st."—*Penna. College Monthly.*

Ink-Slings.

Nobody's son: Joshua the son of Nun.

When the Ameer of the Afghans heard that the Russians were invading his borders, he walked out on his *front-ier.*

St. Paul says: "Greet all the *brethren* with an holy kiss," but the Seniors are perverting the Scriptures by greeting all the '*sis-tern.*'

The latest slander about a dude is, that one bumped his head against a cobweb stretched across the street, and had to be carried home with a broken skull.

"As a feather and a guinea fall with equal velocity in a vacuum,—so a mere statement and an argument have the same effect in an empty cranium."

"Why is playing chess a more exemplary occupation than playing cards? Because at chess you play with four bishops and at cards you play with four knaves."

It is said that 'a pair of pretty eyes is the best mirror to shave by.' We have known many a man to be "shaved" by them, and also many a one to be saved by them.

The talk in London is that Port wine is a cure for the gout. The knowledge of this is dangerous; everybody will now try to get the gout in order that he may cure himself of it.

"The prevalence of *pink-eye* among the students of Yale College—a disease which ordinarily only attacks horses—is possibly due to the fact that the young men have been associating with 'ponies' too much."

A Freshman is writing a College Epic. His *Homeric* expressions, however, are too manifest to be mistaken. The following are two of them: "Ye horse-taming Sophomores," and "Ye Juniors who cherish the hair."

Ingersoll, in one of his recent lectures, said: "A doubt is the bud of an idea." If this be true, Mr. Ingersoll has a large collection of buds; but somehow they never open out, they are generally nipped before they reach full growth.

How History repeats itself. In the time of the Crusades, the Templars, followed by the Clergy, marched on the Holy City to

rescue it from the Infidels. Alientown will be the Holy City; the Knights and the Clergy will *attempt* to rescue it during the last week in this month.

The "Bazaar," which was held for the benefit of the College, passed off very pleasantly. The ladies of Allentown deserve the highest praise for their efforts, which certainly resulted very successfully. We thank the Rebeccas, the Isaacs and all the handmaids for their generous work.

The students of Yale are charged with creating a nuisance by throwing their shaving papers out of the windows, whence they are scattered over the *campus* by the wind. The authorities should ponder well before they prohibit this practice. We do not hesitate to say that a thick growth of grass has been the result; that *campus*, however, must look picturesque with all its varieties of grasses displaying many colors.

COLLEGE LIFE.

Dawning hope;
  Downy chin,
Freshman mild
  Meanders in.

Next year: scorn;
  Proud disdain;
Sophomore:
  Collar; cane.

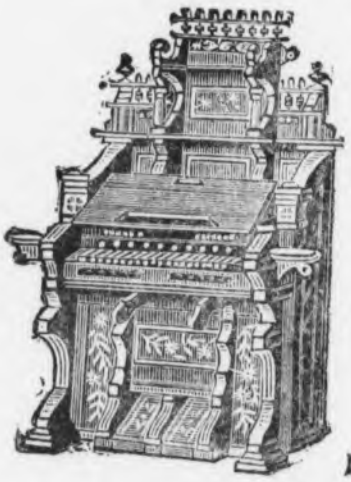
Junior see
  Him next year;
Smoketh pipe;
  Drinketh beer

Battered cap;
  Gown in rags;
B. A. to his
  Name he tags.

RESUME.

Freshman; soph'more;
  Taddle; pluck!
Junior; senior;
  Swans-down; luck!—Ex.

Dates worth remembering: Gin-cocktails invented by Confucius, in Cochin China, B. C. 800. Shampooing introduced by Barbarossa, 1222. Quail on toast first served by the Israelites, B. C. 65. Free lunches introduced by Joseph into Egypt, B. C. 400. Bricks first worn in the hat by Noah, B. C. 200. Bicycle first used by Ixion, 201. Weather prophecies invented by Ananias, B. C. 300. Aprons first worn by Eve, B. C. 1. Circulation discovered by Harvey, 1540; lied about by editors ever since. First great moral show, started by Noah, B. C. 500.—*Boston Commercial Advertiser.*



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VOL. II. ALLENTOWN, PA., JUNE, 1885. NO. 10.

"Spring Fever."

G. A. P. '86.

When the sun is brightly smiling
And the flowers are beckoning all,
Then's the time to get a daisy
And respond to Nature's call.

Preparations made beforehand,
All are mustered at one place,
Whence in double file advances
The procession full of grace.

Slowly moving to the mountain
Much attention they create,
And the canines on the roadside
Greet them loudly at each gate.

When at length the height is mounted
And there is proclaimed a halt,
Baggage then is quickly grounded
And each takes a somersault.

O what rackets! O what frolics!
Form the program for the day—
Running races, hunting, jumping,
All that makes the spirits gay.

Tumbles do not often happen,
For the understandings are
Always cautious where they wander
So as to receive no mar.

When the glorious time approaches
For the dames to spread the board,
Then the fun is to observe them
Wonder where their goods are stor'd.

Ah! at last they spy the baskets,
But how empty they appear—
Yet the contents are sufficient
To preserve each one's good cheer.

Evening, setting in upon them
Decked with flowers and fruits of sport,
Sends them on their homeward journey
Which brings laughs of every sort.

Dissatisfaction at College.

BY A GRADUATE.

Colleges are intended to prepare the foundation upon which the superstructure, knowledge, is to be erected. Their main object is to teach students what and how to study. Men of extraordinary talents are therefore required to wield the sceptre of authority over the pupils of a school. The evident necessity for such men often leads the students to study closely the ability of their several professors; and many are not credited with a well-meaning investigation. They discover faults which to others are virtues or at least not fatal to the usefulness of their instructors. In their eyes the professor is a person who, if he has not exactly "dropped from the clouds," should have at least inherited some of the angelic disposition and the superhuman wisdom. Should the professor, by a "slip of the tongue" make an error, he is to be highly censured, and should he actually make a mistake, the fact is scored against him on the pages of memory, to be handed down to posterity as just cause for complaint and consequent dissatisfaction. True it is that professors at college often appear to be guilty of acts which do not exactly favor the tastes of their students. They may often seem to do what is contrary to the wishes of those under them. In the majority of cases, however, if not in all cases, they are guided by the light of many years of experience, and can see farther than those entrusted to their care, and while seeming to oppose contrarily are really assisting in the formation of a truly manly and christian character.

However, while the judgement of students in some cases may be erroneous, there may also be instances in which those called to teach are not influenced by the best motives. This is said without any reference to any particular institution. They are

merely human, and as such are liable to err. They may form personal favorites among the students, and may bestow upon them a large portion of favor. Their respectability, as professors, is proportionally weakened as they show partiality to those under their care. Even those favored will soon perceive that their ability is only of secondary consideration. Then, too, the one in authority may not be slow to perceive the great gap between him and his students. If he is an egotist, he will endeavor to widen this gap, or at least will compel all under him occasionally to acknowledge his superior qualifications. These are a few of the follies of professors which provoke on the part of the students first a disregard for and then a dislike and bitter aversion to everything belonging to a college. While these facts may be the cause of dissatisfaction, it is just as much a fact that some young men go to college with a preconceived notion of their own ability. They take it for granted that they will be the great "Ego" of their class, and that the institution will acknowledge them to be the brightest and most intelligent scholars ever harbored within the walls of a college. Such students need to "come down a peg." We are not surprised when they find fault with the professors, building, studies, location and whatever else may fall within the range of their observation. It is their nature to be discontented, and so they will remain, no matter what be the efforts to please their fickle fancy.

The system of notation also has a share of attention in this connection. At the end of every session, when the reports are distributed, groups of students may be seen earnestly discussing the favorable or unfavorable, deserved or undeserved marks received in the various branches. Some are surprised, others dumbfounded, while still others are "too full for utterance." There is dissatisfaction everywhere, and there are very few who are really content with what they have received. The professors are charged with partiality and the students with "buttonholing." For the time being the discussion waxes hot; but with the beginning of another session old wounds are forgotten in the race for further distinction.

The most noticeable dissatisfaction in this particular is exhibited when the honors are awarded the graduating class on their retiring from active duties in the college. The honor men themselves are sometimes not satisfied. "The more they have,

the more they want," was undoubtedly the principle which prompted an honor man recently to refuse the congratulation of a friend who deemed him worthy of recognition even though he had not received the highest honor. Do students go to college simply to carry away honors, or do they go there to receive an education? If the latter is their object no award of any faculty can so arouse them or cause so great dissatisfaction. The outside world fully knows that honors and titles do not make the man. The men who have not received the honors have not necessarily graduated with *dis*honor. A wide field of usefulness lies before them. They are prepared to begin real life with a good foundation; yea, in some branches of study they may even surpass the one to whom the first honor was awarded, and in general information nothing can prevent them from being on equal footing with those more honored on commencement day. At least, if students are dissatisfied with the notations received, they should not allow everybody else to observe how disappointed they really are. In some of the larger institutions two or more factions will arise in the graduating class, and as a consequence two class days will be held and there will be two commencements, and whatever else is to perpetuate the memory of the class must be done by the two factions. Thereby they tell posterity that their educated and cultured ancestors had considerable difficulty, yea a fight even in the institution which is their Alma Mater! What a remarkable memorial is the record of such a shameful disagreement! The fewer memorials of this description erected by graduating classes, the better it will be for colleges and the intelligent world. If dissatisfaction exists at college let it be confined within the college walls, and let the toil and race there be rather for education than distinction, rather the cultivation of humility and a teachable spirit than of pride and egotism.

—During the last five years France has spent nearly $500,000,000 per annum for increasing and organizing her University institutions.

—Rev. J. C. Wilder, of the University of Vermont, is the oldest college student in the world. He entered with the class of '32 but left before graduation. He expects to graduate with the class of '85.

Provide for the Future.

W. K. MOHR, '85.

Man, from the cradle is the object of future destiny. However bright may have been the early surroundings, the future is yet shrouded in darkness and it may take many pains and tribulations to travel on in that mist of futurity.

The future addresses itself to every condition of life. The child acquires the rudiments of knowledge, preparatory for its future intelligence and wisdom. The youth exercises and perfects himself to run the course of life upon the broad highway of earthly existence; and man strives and labors to reap the fruits of honest toil, and to store them up for future emergencies, when the day cometh thath seeth his locks silvered and his limbs bent beneath the weight of years. But unfortunately for human nature, the future is often left to take care of itself. By the negligence of parents, children often are left to do as they please, and when grown up they become the objects of public bounty and kind-hearted charity.

They but reflect upon their external nature, the foul and dreadful pictures which are the inborn qualities derived often from their parents or guardians.

Again, men often labor earnestly and diligently to amass, as it were, transient fortunes, only to be squandered without regard for the "rainy day" when no man can work, and lastly, without a thought for the trials and tribulations following when the grim monster death, cuts them off from their wives and families, leaving them on the very verge of starvation, and driving them to seek and beg public charity to ward off the wolf from the threshold. This is not idealism, but a reality occuring day after day in all the cities, boroughs and towns of the Union.

The newspapers, some time ago, reported the shameful and sorrowful news that a highly-respected widow and three daughters in the City of Philadelphia, applied to the Board of Public Charity for bread. It is further related that the husband of this family but recently died and left no estate whatever, in spite of receiving for the last ten or fifteen years an annual salary of about three thousand dollars. Such are the evils of extravagance and the blindness of folly,—transplanted hot-house plants choked by

the weeds of the world, drooping and dying under the frosts of adversity.

The future forms a wide world for speculation, and the past and present furnish us the experience and pave the way for its brightest fulfillment and enjoyment; but in providing for the future, we should never forget that, besides having a body to provide for, a soul also enlists our attention; and that its food must be of the richest and purest, taken from Christ's own body and furnished us by our spiritual mother, the Church, instituted and prepared for us by Himself, so that when the race of life is run and the hour-glass of time is broken, we may soar upon the wings of love into the royal realms, where Peace and Love, and Charity hold dominion.

The American College.

For so proud and independent a people, we Americans are often singularly unappreciative of our own; and this needs to be said of our attitude toward our colleges, and growing university system. We have been told so often that we are young in matters like these, and heard so much of the hoary years of Oxford and the university methods of Germany, that it has wholly escaped many of us to inquire whether it takes so many centuries to set a-going a good school, and whether there is so much mystery in the art of teaching as to be wholly beyond the good sense and capacity of the American people.

One thing is certain, a great deal has been thought and done about it in this country, in dead earnest, with much prayer to God on the subject, much consultation on the part of teachers with each other, and a great deal of self-sacrifice and hard work to get the funds together to build up the colleges we have, and keep them to the very best work their managers know anything about.

This is very much the way in which good work has always been done the world over; and when we manage to shake off the nightmare about Oxford and Germany and the tremendous university phantasmagoria that gives some of our college presidents such a load on the chest, it is not so difficult as some of these perturbed and perturbing gentlemen would have us believe, to discover traces of an American system already pretty well ad-

vanced in this country, and altogether too promising in its relation to the general school system, and in its capabilities both for good work as it stands and for further development, to be broken up.

The liberal educational course has been developed in this country into the three grades of preparatory schools, college and professional schools. There is need of much to be done in the perfecting, adjustment, funding and development of the educational system in each of these grades. But the grades themselves are essential parts of the course education has taken in this country. They have grown out of its requirements. They have answered its needs fairly well, as well as anything else of the institutional kind in the country has. They are capable of indefinite development and adjustment to any and all phases of the educational problem.

They have turned out lawyers, physicians, ministers, who did their work well in their day. As science has grown and come to make a larger demand for recognition, the system has shown its adjustability to the new demand. Enough, at least, has been done at our great centres of learning, in the way of building up schools for the study of science in all its branches, to indicate the method to be pursued, and to make it plain on what line and on what general method the American system can most naturally develop to meet new educational wants as they arise.

At the present time a new want exists, and is making itself felt more and more in the demand for better facilities for advanced study. This is what the University proper is to do for the students who resort to it. It is not a true university until it is able to furnish any and every student in any line of human learning with competent instruction.

What our colleges require to fit them to do this work is further endowment and development in the line of post-graduate schools, and not to have their academic courses turned topsy turvy. The trouble does not lie in what they are doing now, but in their inability to go far enough with their work.

The evil cannot be met by putting Greek out and something else in, nor by treating the boys as if they were advanced some two or three years further than they are. The thing to do is to build up along-side of the professional schools, parallel with them, and on much the same basis, post-graduate schools or

courses. What they are called is of no consequence, provided they do the work. The controversy over optionals in the curriculum, and compulsory Greek, or compulsory anything else, will settle itself; just as now, when a man goes to a law school to study law, to the seminary to study theology, or to the medical school to be trained as a physician, he has already had his option in the choice he has made. What he cares for is no longer the question of optionals, but the best instruction he can get.

The peculiarity of the American system is that the college course falls on a period of student life which is not advanced beyond the need of academic direction and restraint. The thing to be done is not to go into the colleges, and attempt to make everything over, and adjust them to a state of things which works well enough in Germany, but for which the preparatory schools are wanting here, and the young men in the college are not ready. The thing to do is to carry the college system on, and to give it a new development by founding more post-graduate courses, and providing, in connection with every well-equipped institution, men competent to teach in all branches of learning. This will be the American university.—*Copied.*

An American Characteristic.

BY GEORGE T. ETTINGER, M. A.

Nations like individuals have their distinguishing characteristics. Just as an individual has his peculiarities of person and of conduct, so a nation has its peculiar manners, customs and habits, which bring it into prominence. It were indeed strange if our own nation with all its progress and activity did not betray some mark or other, some predominant characteristic by which it can be recognized. This shows itself in the hurry and haste, the uncertainty of competition and the desire for wealth and honor, which are displayed in modern life in America. A man must excel some of his fellow-men, whether it be in society, in politics, in business or in education. This feverish state of society may be occasioned by the too rapid circulation of our comparatively young nation's life-blood, but without being pessimistic we would rather see a more steady beat of the social pulse and a more regular circulation. The desire to excel, when occasioned by proper motives, is most certainly commendable, but the

motives for which, and the means by which, men strive to excel are not always equally commendable.

There is too much competition in society. Mrs. Brown must have a new bonnet, and Mr. Jones a new swallow-tail, or they will lose their standing in society. No matter, if the corner-grocery must wait with its monthly bill. I belive in living just as finely as possible, but I also believe in paying my debts. I believe in moving in the best society, but if by moving therein I must sacrifice my independence and my honesty, I believe in getting out as quickly as possible. Worthy young men and women dazzled by outward show are often tempted to resort to dishonorable means to maintain their so-called position in society. While that young man is polishing his silk chapeau, polish your brains; while he is wasting the little energy and ability he possesses, increase yours. While Miss Hetty Hoppingtoe is captivating all the young spend-thrifts by her graceful waltzing, do you charm some honest, kind-hearted, common-sense, manly fellow by the polish of your intellect, not by the paint of your face—by the beauty of your soul, not by the splendor of your silks. As a consequence of this high pressure of social life our boys and girls enter society at too early an age. Unlike the German children with faces beaming with health and innocence, with manners respectful to superiors and polite to inferiors, the boys and the girls of the modern period have too knowing a twinkle in their eyes and are too old for their years. Instead of being confined to the solid and nourishing diet of learning until they are mentally and morally strong enough to know the quantity of jelly and social sweet-meats they dare consume with impunity and even with positive benefit, our little toddlers in bib and tucker are sent to dancing school and so over-load their stomachs that they can afterwards retain neither the solid food of learning nor relish the sweets of society. By the time they should enter society, it has lost its novelty and charms. So some of our young people are too hasty in the matter of matrimony. When our young man takes upon himself the responsibility of citizenship, he too often seems to think he should also assume the responsibility of a family. Our young lady when she reaches the interesting age of—but no gentleman ever mentions a lady's age—and as yet has no definite prospect of being required to say "Yes, ask papa," is in mortal dread of becoming

that somewhat anomalous and much-maligned member of society, vulgarly called an old maid. My young gentlemen, do not be in a hurry; and my young lady-friends, do not be in a worry, because "the boys" are not in a hurry. If both of you be married by the time you are twenty-five, you will still have sufficient of life before you for all the blessings and the bothers which marriage can bestow.

This haste is particularly characteristic of our politics. In the mad race for political honors men stoop to actions by no means honorable. There is a figure in rhetoric called euphemism, which, we are told, "is the mild expression of a painful or repulsive idea." The title "Honorable" before the names of our legislators but too often is a euphemistic expression for its contrary, dishonorable. When a man is unable to manage his own affairs, he desires to manage the affairs of the public; when through shiftlessness and bad management he is unable to support himself and his own, he wishes the people to support him by electing him to an office for which he posseses not the least fitness.

The American is above all things a man of business. From his very boyhood, when he swaps jack-knives and wooden tops, to the time he speculates in bank-shares and gambles in mining-stock, he manifests this desire to make money. The average American has a very severe attack of ploutomania—in fact, I think, it is epidemic. Men become regular mercantile machines. Material wealth becomes the chief end of life. This desire to acquire wealth quickly impels men to make wrong and risky investments; for where the prize is great, the danger of losing must be correspondingly great. This leads to the prevalent trickery of dishonesty in business. There is nothing more opposed to the true spirit of philosophy and poetry, nay even to life itself, than this anxious haste in business.

The learned professions are by many regarded as the aristocracy of occupations and, therefore, conducive to a rapid advancement in the world. I fear greatly that many a young man's call to the ministry consisted of the inducements offered by the Christian denominations to enter that profession. A free education, an assured occupation, and that social standing which the profession generally brings with it, are prizes which some young men have not the moral courage to refuse, although conscious

that they possess neither the capabilities of heart and mind nor the inclinations for the holy office of God's ambassador on earth. Law with her twin sister, Politics, holds out her glittering rewards, and our young friend has visions of being a Senator or a Supreme Justice. The art of Aesculapius also manages to entrap unwary fellows, who could sooner think of carting potatoes than of curing a patient. This swells the ranks, increases the competition, and accounts for the many half-starving lawyers, hungry doctors, and needy ministers, hanging on the skirts of society like a parasite on the toga of a Roman senator. Thus our lawyers, instead of being promoters of peace, become instigators of strife among their fellow-men, for unless they are at constant strife, our legal friend is in emminent danger of starving. Our young men seem to think that unless a man is a professional man he is nobody. Do you know that it is better to be such a nobody than a notoriously worthless Esquire, a dull, unpopular Reverend, or a poor quack of a Doctor? A man's profession honors him exactly as he honors it. The title is no honor, if he does not honor it. What is the title "Professor" worth, if every fellow having a set of trained dogs and every teacher of dancing proclaims his advent under that much-abused name? This eagerness to enter the professions causes the establishment of fraudulent medical colleges and other institutions of so-called learning. Some denominations have the happy custom of transforming their members at once from privates into preachers. The process is too hasty. Utility is the underlying principle of our education and haste its great characteristic. It is not a question whether our boys become better and more intelligent men by having a knowledge of Latin and Greek, but whether they can make more money. To such an extent has this mercenary theory been adopted, that many of our boys and girls must leave school at an early age because they must make money. Thus the course of studies is crowded, and we get the innumerable ologies sufficient to terrify a Doctor of Laws, and that series of short courses in the sciences and the classics in which the student acquires such a profound smattering of things known, and often of things unknown, that by the time he has finished his would-be course, he is a perfect paragon of pedantry. There is too much hurried preparation, and often none at all. Young ladies wish to paint the most beautiful plaques without ever having taken

sketching lessons; music scholars wish to play pieces without practicing the scales. But one half of the students upon entering college have the preparation they should have, because they wish to save time and expense. The student with but slight preparation contrives to enter college, but when there is so hampered by his defective preparation, that it is only by the most laborious and slavish drudgery that he can possibly be graduated. A Junior with good preparatory training is a better scholar than a Senior with poor preparation. If a year must be saved let it be the last. Better a two-storied cottage on a solid foundation than a three-storied mansion on sand. Let us have longer and consequently better preparation. It is not a question how soon we enter life, but how well we are prepared? Our success in life depends not on its length but on the thoroughness of the work performed. Let us therefore make ourselves thorough masters of our professions before we enter them. Let us not mistake haste for enthusiasm. Be ambitious; be anxious to excel; but restrain your ambition with patience and show your fitness by your fidelity.

—Johns Hopkins has lately imported from Germany 214 models of mathematical surfaces.

—A part of the Junior class of Rutgers stole a supper which had been provided for the Sophomores.

—The laying of the corner-stone of Memorial Hall at Thiel will take place during commencement week.

—The library of the British Museum is equal to a row of books twelve feet high and twenty-one miles long.—*Ex.*

—The legislature of Wisconsin has appropriated $190,000 for its University, with a virtual promise of $50,000 at the next session.

—"William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va., had but one student at the beginning of the present collegiate year, and was obliged to close its doors. After a life of 191 years the *alma mater* of Washington, Randolph, Tyler, Breckenridge, and Scott, next to Harvard the oldest college in the United States, dies for the want of support. This fact shows either that prestige counts for little, or that the Southern "chivalry" do not defend their most precious interests."—*Ex.*

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Editorials.

AS all plant and animal life springs up, accomplishes its allotted task, and passes away, so have we, the present corps of editors, performed our duty and are about to pass away to other scenes of action. How well we have performed our duty remains for our readers to decide. We have striven to uphold the standard to which our journal had been brought by former editors and trust we have been successful. As students of that institution which will soon be our *Alma Mater*, we have discussed matters which some may think should have been left to older and wiser persons than ourselves. . Nevertheless, since the students are the persons most directly concerned in all college matters, we deemed it right to express our views. We have certainly performed a pleasant task in preparing these pages and, if the reader has taken as much interest in perusing them, we feel amply rewarded. We must congratulate and thank our associates for the manner in which they carried on their various departments; also,

Prof. Ettinger for his valuable assistance in gathering "Alumni Personals." We will now transfer the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY into the hands of our successors. We feel confident that, while their hands hold the lever, it will never take a step in a retrograde direction, but will continue to approach nearer and nearer to our ideal of what our MONTHLY should be.

SOMETIME during the second session a petition signed by all the students present was presented to the Faculty for their action. The abolishing of the Proctor system was asked. The Faculty having no jurisdiction in the matter, it now awaits the action of the Trustees. This plea should be well considered before a final decision is made on it. The system has its good and its bad side. The good accomplished by it is meagre compared with the bad principles it awakens in the minds of the students. In the outward results it seems to accomplish its object, that is to have the students in the building during the evening after a certain time. Really it only keeps those in who would be in were there no one to come around to see about it. Those who go out do so either disregarding the regulation or regarding it only in so far as to plan a device for avoiding it. Many feel no compunction to have their chums answer "All in" when the Proctor makes his rounds, even if they are squares away from the building. In fact there are tacit agreements among a number of roommates to "make Proctor" for each other. Another way of avoiding bad appearance is to wait until the rounds are made and then sneak out, for who will be the wiser for it? The only good done is to hasten those who make it no custom to be out at night, so that they will not miss Proctor. The good derived by such from going into society is counterbalanced by the anxiety and uneasiness occasioned by the desire to live up to the regulations. Now, why shall the few honest and trusty ones be inconvenienced, when the many do as they please? Another inconvenience is that no definite hours are set within which the rooms shall be visited. Oftentimes the officer comes so late that most have retired. At other times he comes around so early that it can not be expected of the students to be in. This was exemplified on several Sunday evenings this Spring. The difference in time for holding services in the different churches resulted in those missing Proctor who attended those churches which left out later than

the one attended by the Proctor. Upon the whole we consider the system one that does more harm than good, and so desire it to be abolished. Students of the age that most of us have attained to are capable of using their time to the best advantage. If they have not learned it, let them have freedom of action, that they may learn to do so, and they will in the end be the winners.

THE last week in May was a gala time for Allentown, but one of great trial for the students. It seemed as if all the festivities of the whole year were gathered in this short time. Very little studying was done; for how could we with so much excitement everywhere? On Monday the annual Fireman's Parade was held. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Conclave of the Knights Templar was in progress. On Thursday the Lutheran Synod convened to continue one week. Saturday was Decoration Day. The most enjoyable and splendid of all were the parade and exercises attendant upon the Knight's Conclave. The banners of the different commanderies were displayed in front of their headquarters. All resident knights had their homes tastily decorated. The business places had on their holiday attire. Early on Monday evening the visiting commanderies began to arrive. The air was full of the music discoursed by their bands. The next day visitors came streaming into town. The parade was a grand and showy spectacle. Applause was frequent at different stations along the route. In the evening a reception was held in the skating rink. Dancing was indulged in to the delight of the knights and chagrin of those who were not within their mystic circle. The installation of the officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania in the Academy was an imposing ceremony. Prof. Herman with a selected choir assisted in the exercises. The house was well filled with the knights and their friends. Tuesday afternoon and all day Wednesday were occupied in the departure of the various commanderies. The bands of music tendered a number of serenades and gave concerts at their several stopping-places during their stay here. Taken all in all it was an occasion that Allentown may feel proud of for being honored with its presence, and one that the students may remember as one of the gay periods during their course.

AFTER a four years' connection with the affairs of our college we deem it in place to express our opinion on one of its departments. This is the College Library. There are three separate libraries in the building, the one just mentioned and two belonging to the literary societies. The latter are kept in good condition, are open twice a week, and their books are much read. The former is in a poor condition both as to cleanliness and arrangement of books. This fact was learned by the editor through an accidental stumbling upon the janitor when he was giving the room its annual cleaning. There is no arrangement whereby or set time when books may be procured, and no record kept. The one and only way to get into the library, when the student has once learned that there is such a thing in existence, is to get the key from the President and go in himself. Such is the library to which good-minded but uninstructed persons give donations year by year, as we learn through the catalogue. The writer of this article, even with inquiry from the older students, did not for a year know where the library hall was. The answer always was that it was situated somewhere in the west wing. We write not to complain but to try and better things. Let the management be given into the hands of the students, and we vouch that they will conduct it to their honor and the benefit of all. If this is not desirable, then distribute the books equally among the two societies to replenish their libraries. The books not wanted may be sold by them and others purchased. The latter plan, in our opinion, would be by far the better.

Our Alumni.

'69. Synod week brought our ministerial alumni to Allentown. Among them were two members of this class, Rev. George D. Foust and Rev. M. J. Kramlich.

'70. We were very glad to see the beaming countenance of Rev. I. N. S. Erb. He delivered the English address at the educational meeting of Synod. He was also elected trustee of Muhlenberg.

'70. The aldermanic form of Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss was also seen among the clerical brethren. He is the English Secretary of the Alumni Association of the Seminary.

'71. Rev. Charles S. Kohler is at present stationed at Catasauqua, Pa.

'72. We understand that Rev. John A. Scheffer, who has been in Nova Scotia for a number of years, expects to remain in Allentown.

'73. We are sorry that Rev. Prof. J. A. Bauman is unable to be with us during commencement week, consequently there will be no alumni address this year.

'73. The familiar features of Harry P. Cooper are frequently seen in Allentown.

'73. Rev. Charles J. Hirzel has been elected business agent for the *Lutheran Church Review*.

'73 Geo ge G. Kunkel is teaching at Schwartz's Academy, Bethlehem. He is also studying theology.

'74. We had a pleasant chat with Rev. J. Q. Upp, of South Easton. He is still interested in his alma mater.

'76. This class was also represented at Synod. We had the pleasure of meeting Rev. Henry T. Clymer and Rev. S. E. Ochsenford. The latter delivered an English address at the missionary meeting.

'77. Rev. W. J. Bieber and Rev. M. Luther Zweizig were the members of '77 who attended Synod

'78. REV. CHARLES L. FRY'S FIVE MONTHS' VACATION.—Rev. Charles L. Fry has been granted a leave of absence by the vestry of Trinity Lutheran Church of Lancaster, for 5 months, beginning July 20. This was done during the young man's absence at the Synod in Allentown and was an agreeable surprise to him, as it gratified Mr. Fry's long cherished desire to devote some time in prosecuting such special theological studies as are impossible whilst constantly engaged in practical parochial work. Mr. Fry's place will be temporarily supplied by another minister. The months will be spent at Chatauqua, at the summer school of Hebrew to be held there in August, and in some city which affords the advantages of good libraries, preachers and lecturers.—*Allentown Chronicle and News.*

'78. We have heard that P. M. Gernert, Esq., is getting into line as candidate for District Attorney of Northampton county.

'78. From an exchange we quote the following: "A Yo

ALLENTONIAN AND HIS BRIDE.—Saturday, May 30, 1885, marks an important era in the life of a young gentleman from Allentown. While that day was throughout the length and breadth of the land devoted to the pleasing yet sad duty of decorating soldiers' graves it was also deemed a fitting time to celebrate the nuptials of an estimable couple. The groom on this important occasion was Prof. O. G. J. Schadt, of Germantown and the bride was Miss Eleanor Miller, daughter of Mr. John Miller, the wholesale confectioner at No. 335 North Third street, Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed at 2 P. M. at the residence of the bride's parents in the presence of the families and the couple's most intimate friends. The officiating clergyman was Rev. W. S. Galloway, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. D. Snyder, D. D. Mr. Schadt is a son of Mr. M. B. Schadt, of this city. He graduated from the High School in 1876 and from Muhlenberg College in 1878. Subsequently he spent several years in Europe and upon his return had for a time charge of a school in Bethlenem and subsequently in New Jersey. He is at present Professor of Languages in the Germantown Academy. Mr. Schadt is a close student, but he found enough leisure to woo and win an estimable lady and we trust their wedded career may be one of unalloyed happiness."

'79. Rev. Charles S. Seaman, of Renovo, and Rev. George S. Seaman, of Elizabethtown, visited the place of their college days during the last week in May.

'80. The rotund form of Rev. J. Walker Klingler graced Allentown during the meeting of Synod. Preaching evidently agrees with him.

'81. We have been informed that Rev. Thomas M. Angstadt will soon leave for Nova Scotia to take the place of Rev. J. A. Schefter.

'81. Frank H. Reinoehl and family spent some days in Allentown during the Conclave of the Knights Templar.

'81. A TRIAL SERMON.—Rev. Mr. Sandt, of Allentown, on Sunday morning preached a trial sermon in the Blue Church, near Coopersburg. He took his text from Acts 2, 4, and very ably sketched the ascension of the Savior, the feast of the Pentecost, the temple of Jerusalem and the conduct of Christ's disciples in the same. The church was crowded with people,

and the speaker was listened to with the greatest attention. Rev. William Rath, of Allentown, is the pastor of the Blue Church, and it is now proposed to have an assistant. Rev. Mr. Sandt preached a sermon in the church at Centre Valley in the evening.—*Bethlehem Times.*

'81. The card of J. Allen Schaadt, "type-writer copyist," appears in the daily papers. We can recommend "Al." as an artist in his line of business.

'81. Among the good-looking young Knights attending the Conclave we noticed James T. Woodring with Hugh de Payne Commandery of Easton.

'82. Lewis J. Bickel, Andrew J. Heissler, J. W. Lazarus, E. L. Miller, Robert D. Roeder and E. H. Smoll were ordained as Lutheran ministers at the late meeting of Synod.

'82. A YOUNG PASTOR'S CALL.—Among the young men in the graduating class of the Lutheran Theological Seminary this year was Robert E. Roeder, of Reading, and grandson of Mr. Jonathan Reichard, of this city. Mr. Roeder graduated with the class of '82, Muhlenberg College. After his ordination in this city, next Tuesday evening, he accepts a call to a new congregation which has organized at Norristown from Trinity congregation, of which Rev. J. A. Weddell is the pastor. The colony comprises forty families from Trinity Church, and they will build a church in the State Insane Asylum section of the borough. Rev. Mr. Roeder will conduct the Sunday evening services at Trinity.—*Chronicle and News.*

'82. From the same we clip the following: ENTERTAINED A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY.—After the ordination services in St. John's Luthern Church last evening a pleasant occasion awaited some of the divines, professors, newly ordained ministers and others. To signalize in some way his admission into the ministry Rev. Jacob W. Lazarus entertained the following at the residence of his mother, Mrs. A. C. Lazarus, No. 625 Walnut street: Rev. Drs. Jacobs, Schaeffer, Mann, Spaeth and Krotel; Revs. Reuben Hill, H. T. Clymer, L. J. Bickel and E. L. Miller; Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. John Stopp and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dech. Elegant refreshments were served and an evening of rare pleasure enjoyed.

'83. From the *White Haven Journal* we learn that Charles E.

Keck delivered the Decoration oration at that place. In commenting upon it the Journal says: "The oration by Mr. C. E. Keck was one of the best ever heard here, both as to composition and delivery, and reflects much credit on our young townsman." We have read it and agree with what is said.

'83. Francis Kayser, J. H. Ritter, J. O.Schlenker, W. F. Schoener and R. M. Smith "did" Synod.

Our Exchanges.

With this issue we take our leave from our exchanges. Many a happy moment have we spent among them; many an instructive lesson gained and many a noble view obtained in their company. Oft when oppressed by our reflections or disheartened by our failures, a few short moments spent amid their smiling faces, as in a h'gher atmosphere where gloomy and oppressive thoughts are intruders, would remove the unbidden shadows, lighten the troubled spirit and give an agreeable turn to our duties. Parting from such friends must necessarily be sad, but we would be selfish and ungrateful indeed if we would regret what will bring a similar pleasure to our successors. We thank our exchanges for their regular visits and for whatever friendly advice and pleasant approvals they may have given us during our term. We have at all times endeavored to criticise them impartially, to praise what we considered especially praiseworthy and to disapprove of what we thought faulty.

Just as continual practice more clearly convinces the physician that the pulse is the best index of our bodily condition, so a constant acquaintance with a multitude of exchanges makes it daily more evident that a college paper is the only pulse by means of which the faculty and trustees can feel the result of their efforts. College papers deserve, therefore, a much heartier support from the patrons of colleges and the true friends of intellectual progress than they have hitherto received.

During our term we received the following exchanges: *Collegian*, New York; *Collegiate*, Franklin, Indiana; *St. John's Collegian*, Annapolis, Md.; *College Student*, Lancaster, Pa.; *Carthaginian*, Carthage, Illinois; *Dickinsonian*, Carlisle, Pa.; *College Rambler*, Jacksonville, Illinois; *Dickinson Liberal*, Williams-

port, Pa.; *Hagerstown Seminary Monthly*, Hagerstown, Md.; *Hamilton College Monthly*, Lexington, Kentucky; *Haverfordian*, Haverford, Pa.; *Indicator*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Lutheran*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Lutherville Seminarian*, Lutherville, Md.; *Lutheran Observer*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Lutheran Standard*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Missionary; Missionsbote; Musical Journal*, New York; *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Nashville, Tennessee; *National Educator*, Allentown, Pa.; *Newberry College Stylus*, Newberry, S. C.; *Public Herald*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Pennsylvania College Monthly*, Gettysburg, Pa.; *Stylus*, Springfield, Ohio; *True Educator*, Lancaster, Pa.; *Thielensian*, Greenville, Pa.; *University Magazine*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *University Mirror*, Lewisburg, Pa.

The *True Educator*, one of our recent exchanges, is a tastefully arranged paper. It is published in the interest of the South Lancaster Academy and its covers consist in woodcuts of the different industrial branches of the Academy. It is printed by the students and its general appearance shows that printing is carefully practiced.

The *Collegiate*, of Franklin College, has changed its size and appearance. The writer of "Law's Disrepute" waxes eloquent as he is led on by the stern facts to their natural, though to him unwelcome conclusion. He ends with the quotation:

> "God give us men! A time like this demands
> Great hearts, strong minds, true faith and ready hands;
> Men whom the lust of office cannot kill;
> Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
> Men who possess opinions and a will;
> Men who love honor; men who will not lie;
> Men who can stand before a demagogue
> And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking—
> Tall men, sun-browned, who live above the fog
> In public duty and private thinking.
> For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
> Their large professions and little deeds,
> Mingle in selfish strife, lo! freedom weeps,
> Wrong rules the land and justice sleeps."

The May issue of *Hamilton College Monthly* is very pretty. It is sprinkled with tasteful pictures, which appear like "silver threads among the gold." In no one of our exchanges is the exchange column as carefully edited as it is in this. The article

on "Pilgrim Shrines" is very ably written. We extract the following:

"In all ages of the world's history, man has exhibited a desire to worship some ideal that exists in a higher plane, and which he endows with a grander and greater extent of power than himself. This feeling is innate, and the human heart yields reverence and adoration to some superior being as naturally as the flowers turn toward the sun.

"This religion of humanity may be pantheistic or otherwise; it may be a spiritual god, or one materialized by the skillful hand of a workman, as exemplified in the Israelites who willfully refused to have faith in the Divinity they could not see with the natural senses, and made for themselves a golden calf that they might have an embodiment of their ideal in the glittering gold. As there are deities, so are there shrines for them, and man worships at these shrines with all the fervor of his being, for ridicule as he may, this feeling of devotion, it exists and will exist throughout all time."

The *Thielensian* completed its second volume with the May edition. It contains an article on Oratory which begins in the following *Websterean* style: "When public bodies are to be addressed on momentous occasions, when great interests are at stake and strong passions excited, nothing," etc. Truly "history repeats itself" and "there is nothing new under the sun."

Locals and Personals.

—There is no Phoenix (fee nix) about a lawyer.

—Does G. W. R. always enter Prof. R——'s room by the window?

—Clothes do not make the man, but we would not like to do without them, none-the-less.

—A. S—— believes in being engaged on the instalment plan. That is for a few weeks at a time.

—And now the time will soon come when the Freshies will hie them homeward and de"pone" their Livies, the Sophs will swallow no more Physics and the Juniors will lay aside their Hor'ces. Hurrah for vacation and its pleasures!

—Men are said to have much more of ear troubles than women. Very naturally, for they have to do the biggest share of the listening. Don't it?

—A firm in Detroit is said to have brought up some 1500 original jokes. We wish they would loan us a few, will return them to-morrow.

—Spring fever is supposed to be over but its effects are still visible—some of the boys having unconquerable and hopeless cases of front "stoop"ifaction.

—Advice to opera goers. Try to look B9. Don't let your program be E10. Look as if you couldn't be B10. Don't get C6 and "cave" K9. Yours, with several yards' start.

—Fred. Lewis, a former member of '86, has set up in business at the corner of Penn and Hamilton. We recommend "Fritz" as having a fine line of cigars and other necessaries. (?)

—The Boston girls say "butta" and never butter; "watta" not water, &c., adinfinitum. Longer words we suppose would melt in their mouths. The Lord deliver us from "culchaw!"

—Some of the boys, while out on a tramp, found a sign-board with the following legend: "No shooting aloud." They supposed it was not the game but the noise that the author cared for.

—There is nothing half so sweet in life as to see "that other fellow" get in ahead of you by two minutes, and then watch him satisfying the bull dog's appetite on his Sunday-go-to-meetings.

—This is pronounced one of the happiest and pleasantest terms that we have ever spent at Muhlenberg. All seemed sunshine and pleasure and no clouds of dissention or discontent hid the sun of happiness. All went merry as the traditional "marriage bells."

—When Macaulay was represented to the Sophs as despising mathematics, fired by the enthusiasm which Conic Sections alone can create, their indignation did not leave a dry eye in the class. All great men are said to despise mathematics. What great men there must be in—well not in '87.

—The naughty Seniors came out in gowns and mortar boards, just too late to be of any assistance to the plasterer. Had they come a few weeks sooner, the workmen might have been dispensed with, and the Juniors could have aided in carrying bricks with their own precious *touch-me-nots*.

—Tennyson says that men are God's trees. In that case the Freshies must be evergreens. The Sophs are classed as a variety of the night shade bordering on the High-hat-aceal. The only resemblance of the Juniors and Seniors to trees is the sawing of themselves to pieces towards the end of June.

—One of the greatest trials of the editors is what to write about. Everybody likes to read a good, comical set of Personals and Locals, but they forget that if a funeral aspect pervades the once lively halls of Muhlenberg—the scenes of so many escapades—it must tell in turn on the MONTHLY.

—Oratory is beginning to flourish in our halls, which now resound by voices only equalled by the cries of the shad and peanut venders on our streets. The boys are showing up well but must work hard before they can make more nuisance than Jake Knerr, Dr. Kutsler and some other such worthies.

—Reading maketh a full man. That's all right, but what bothers us is what makes the key hole revolve at so many hundred revolutions a minute? And why our legs have such a miraculous and unavoidable tendency to bend the wrong way? It is still a mystery, for some of the H2 O(clock) men.

—The boys are all hard at work. The Freshies are dissecting and preparing their skeletons, the Sophs are mounting their specimens in Herbariums, and Juniors and Seniors hard at work on those famous speeches which are to tickle the ears and intellectual palates of the "'oi polloi" in Commencement week.

—Since the little Junior doth practice his speech, Muhlenberg hath become musical and every hall is vocal with indiscriminate howls and shrieks. Some of the Freshies want to go home—can't stand it any longer. The Sophs don't mind it, because they are used to it, and know that it don't mean anything. Some day, Freshies and Sophs, you will "go and do likewise."

—Class day has a very promising outlook this year. At the meeting of Synod we met a great many of our old friends and schoolmates, did the 'pump handle' and talked over old times, after which we always came to the paradoxical conclusion that we are better than the former students of our Alma Mater. If this state of affairs keeps on we will soon graduate perfect angels in our Senior Classes. But this can not happen until '88 has passed away.

—Why do certain of the Sophs come home from a Botany trip singing "We never drink behind the bar," &c.? Did they refer to the XXX Lemonade which Johnny Apple makes? (The X's refer only to the price.) The Sophs say they wish to recommend this lemonade as the weakest specimen of sugar water they ever tackled, and that Bazaar Lemonade; aforesaid XXX Sugar Water: An army mule: Kitten (Theorem XII, Book I, Shetler's New Conic Lec.)

—Barnum's advent in town was hailed with delight and like oblivion "scattered her poppy" to such an extent that several Profs. held forth to empty benches. The boys, to use a circus phrase, "let the wild animals loose" and enjoyed the day in a happy-go-lucky style. Several Freshies were seen on the street with young ladies, and will be reported to the Faculty instanter, unless they cease their evil ways, and follow the example of the women-hating (?) Sophs.

—Which one of our learned and honored Faculty has so suddenly taken an interest in Botany? Is he aiming at Dr. Thomas' vacant chair or does he confine his ambition to simply admiring and criticising the pretty flowers he finds? He certainly failed to sample a very fine collection of "Sweet Flags" flourishing finely near the precincts of the Female College, and philosophically confines himself to his "Aristolochia Sipho," leaving the collection of flowers to the show-me-a-flower. I can't analyse—if—but-that's-telling Sophomore.

—This world is but a "flitting show," so they say, and this is where a wicked Junior got material for an awful heart-rending joke about "why is Barnum's circus like the world?" Don't all speak at once but send postage stamp (and any other kind of stamps for that matter) to editors of MONTHLY for the answer, which is warranted strictly—antediluvian. Farewell P. T. B. Thou like all other circus men dost,

Fold up thy tents like Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

—A remarkable craze for serenading has fastened on the boys of late and squads of them may be seen or rather heard—there is very little doubt of that—making night hideous as often as the spirit moves them. Cracked voices, sore throats, &c., attest the warmth of their attachment to the divine Euterpe. As yet our

"warblers in the stilly night" have no accidents to report, no pants sent to the tailor, no meals taken uncomfortably from the mantelpiece and only one or two boot jacks, shoes, &c., which were meant, no doubt, as marks of appreciation. An occasional attack of "C" sickness is the only unpleasant feature, or the missing of a big bunch of cigars by a too hasty departure.

—Ascension Day will long be remembered as a red-letter day in Muhlenberg. The building was deserted, and those who did not go home, went picnicing. And what is more charming and delightful than a pleasant walk, on a sunny day, with baskets whose weight becomes less every step and—some other attractions? Old Sol, however, went back on us, perhaps because offended at his treatment during the eclipse, and veiling his face in clouds, shed tears of indignation at the picnicers. But neither O. S. nor the thought of neglected recitations, can subdue the enthusiasm, or break the charm of a picnic, such as the Allentown girls, alone, know how to carry on successfully. May we spend many more such happy hours.

—The exercises of Commencement week will be held as follows:

Sunday, June 21st, 7.30 P. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by President B. Sadtler, D. D.

Wednesday, June 24th, 9 A. M.—Junior Exhibition.

Wednesday, June 24th, 8 P. M.—Address before the Literary Societies, by Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, of Drifton, Pa.

Thursday, June 25th, 9 A. M.—Commencement Exercises.

For the benefit of those that desire to attend the exercises, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Allentown on June 20th to 25th, good to return until June 27th, 1885. Whoever wishes o avail himself of this privilege, will please send to T. L. Seip, 123 N. 5th. St., Allentown, Pa.

—The boys have enjoyed the numerous parades very much. They felt a deep interest in the firemen, having often accompanied them, uninvited, on more interesting parades, but mourned the conjunction of fire-water and firemen which resulted in the total extinction of several individuals. The Knights Templar parade was one of the finest ever seen in town and showed us some well-drilled and disciplined companies of Knights. It was the most be-Knighted kind of a parade. But they all seemed to get cross every now and then. The installation on Wednesday was attended by many of the boys whose sentiments are somewhat as follows: Better is a dinner of sour krout eaten with speck than an (in)stalled ox and tooth picks therewith. The Knights must be congratulated, however, on their good order in town. They certainly are all temperance men, or at least familiar with that famous temperance book, "Ten Knights in a Bar-room."

RESOLUTIONS OF REGRET.

WHEREAS, Dr. N. Wiley Thomas has severed his connection with this college, where he has labored faithfully and agreeably for our advancement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the students of Muhlenberg College, deeply regret the necessity of parting with him, and wish for him a very prosperous and happy future, wherever his life's duties may lead him.

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